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HALL & WALKER

Wellington Colliery Co. Coal

VOL. CI.-No. 62 VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1909

THIRTY PAGES

A Profitable Economy

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When we say Diamonds can be secured for much less money here than elsewhere, we mean just that, and these are the reasons

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The Hightest Grades of AMERICAN

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THE ART OF CONVERSATION

Is not knowing what one ought to say, but what one ought not to say. In many cases it is best to be "Mumm." The man who orders G. H. Mumm & Co.'s "Selected Brut" or "Extra Dry" proclaims at once his good standing in society,-the society which being the best demands the best. In some, socalled champagnes, the vintage is only on the label and the undiscerning drink these inferior brands because they have been accustomed to them; they recognize no more than the label tells them. G. H. Mumm & Co.'s label is known on all the four continents as a passport of healthful reliability. On account of its unrivalled quality and exceeding purity Mumm's champagne is used at all the exclusive clubs, high class banquets and functions the world over. Moral: When you don't know what to say, say "Mumm!"

MAKES START TOWARDS POLE

| Walter Wellman's Second Balloon Attempt Results in Failure

LOSS OF GUIDE ROPE CAUSES HIS RETURN

Balloon Explodes After Being Towed by Fram to Landing Place

Camp Wellman, Spitzbergen, Aug. 21.—Walter Wellman's second attempt to sail over the north pole in a balloon has resulted in failure. The glant dirigible balloon "America." in which Mr. Wellman and his party of three set out upon their perious flight today met with a mishap after it had proceeded about 32 miles from the starting point. Mr. Wellman and his party succeeded in making a landing without injury to any member, and returned to this point on board the steamer Fram, which also towed in the disabled balloon.

After long preparation and waiting for favorable weather the opportunity came today, and Mr. Wellman decided early in the morning to make the start.

early in the morning to make the start.

It was 10 o'clock in the morning when the great airship was brought out of its shed and the daring explorers took their places in the car. When the anchors were cast loose the airship ascended beautifully. The engines were set in motion and everything seemed to work to perfection. The big air craft was manoeuvred for some time and answered her helm beautifully. Then its head was turned to the northward, and it set out at a speed of 25 miles an hour. Suddenly, after having covered some 32 miles, the leather guide rope, to which was attached a thousand pounds of provisions and stores, broke away. The accident occurred just as the airship was nearing the pack lee off north Spitzbergen.

Released from this great weight, the airship shot upwards at a terrific pace until it was at a great height above the clouds. The pilots succeeded, however, in bringing her down near the earth, turned her about and set out to fight their way southward against a strong wind. The airship proceeded slowly southward to the edge of the pack lee, where the steamer. Fram was anchored.

After much difficulty a tow rope was

against a strong wind. The airship proceeded slowly southward to the edge of the pack ice, where the steamer. Fram was anchored.

After much difficulty a tow rope was got aboard the Fram, which started immediately to tow the airship ot Spitzbergen. The strain was so great, however, that it threatened to tear the car to which the rope was attached to pieces, and Mr. Wellman finally decided to bring the airship down to the surface of the water. This was effected without mishap, and the car rested on the surface of the water until all the members of the crew, the dogs and the scientific instruments could be transferred aboard the Fram. A fresh start was then made, and the America was towed back to the landing stage and within a short distance of where the start was made.

But the ill luck of the expedition was not yet at an end. Just as the airship had reached the landing stage and everything looked favorable for its rescue without serious damage, a sudden gust of wind caught the big inflated bag broadside on and snatched it away from its tow lines. It was carried careening over rough ice hummocks for some distance, and then it exploded. All the scattered parts of the airship were subsequently recovered, but the damage was so great as to preclude any further attempt to fly over the pole this year.

Mr. Wellman will return to Norway next week. He says the airship was not seriously damaged, and can be repaired, but that any further attempt this year is impossible. He is enlarging the balloon space to accommodate a longer and more powerful ship for future use.

Second Failure.

Second Failure.

Camp Wellman, Dane's Island, Spitzbergen, Aug. 15. via Christiania, Aug. 21.—The attempt of Walter Wellman to cross the north pole in an airship, which began and ended today, marked his second failure in this arduous undertaking. All during last night Wellman and others watched for a favorable turn of the wind and at 8 delection. which began and ended today, marked his second fallure in this arduous undertaking. All during last night Wellman and others watched for a favorable turn of the wind, and at 8 o'clock this morning Wellman decided that the hour had arrived to make a start. The airship was taken out of the shed and Wellman, Vaniman, Loud and Popoff took their places in the car. Vaniman, who was the chief engineer of the expedition, gave orders to the workmen to cut loose the baloon at a quarter after 10 o'clock. It was lifted by a strong gust of wind, barely cleared the shed and leaped high in the air. The guide rope was picked up without trouble and one motor was started immediately. The ship swung out over the bay, with Wellman holding her steering wheel. By his side stood Popoff and Loud who gave their attention to the motor. The problem was then to get clear of the narrows bay surrounded by high mountains, while the many cross currents of wind sent the craft in first one direction and then another.

Wellman first tried to reach the open ocean through the east strait but a strong puff of wind from that side brought the "America" near the rocks. In avoiding them the ship described a circle and endeavored to pass out at the west strait. Here again it met another strong wind current sweeping between the high mountains. The America was brought around in another circle under good control, and in such a way as to cause Wellman to remark upon her good steering qualities. The course was then set for Sterenburg, a point northward of the site of a Dutch with a trip of loaded cars went to get off the motor to throw a bayman directly over the place with the rack, the motor pash of the summer resort of two centuries ago, passing directly over the place with the full recover.

casily. Wellman and Vaniman were delighted with the action of the big airship at this point. A quarter of an hour after the start was made they were sailing over the open water and steering easily northward. Wellman went to the navigating table and began his book, turning over the steering wheel to Popoff. The America was sailing along 250 feet above the ground.

ing wheel to Popoff. The America was sailing along 250 feet above the ground.

"The spectacle was marvelous," said Popoff in relating his experiences, "as we looked down upon thry islands set in a green sea, over which the long guide rope trailed its way.

Eastward were the great snow-covered mountains and glaclers glistenly but and white in the brilliant sunshine, and northward of us was the limitess sea of ice just coming into our view. As I stood at the wheel I found that the America steered easily where she nad plenty of room.

"Wellman calmly took notes of the course, distance, and time. Vaniman came up from the engineroom and smiled at Wellman, who shouted, above the roar of the motor and screws, "By George, we are started, anyway." What's the course?" shouted Vaniman. True north," I repiled.

"We were all happy, believing we had at last overcome all obstacles and

'What's the course?' shouted Vaniman. 'True north,' I replied.

"We were all happy, believing we had at last overcome all obstacles and auspiclously started upon our long voyage, but misfortune was close at hand. At noon, Wellman, who was looking over the side, cried out, 'My God, look at that.' The guide rope was falling; it had parted near the upper end. Relieved of over a thousand pounds of weight, the ship rose rapidly into the clouds, a mile above the sea and a hundred miles north of the coast of Spitzbergen. Mountains and glaciors were spread out in a beautiful panorama. At a great height we het a very strong current of wind. The motor was still running smoothly, and we were travelling 35 miles an hour northeast. Land was fast disappearing to the south.

"Wellman left the bridge and went

fast disappearing to the south.

"Wellman left the bridge and went forward to consult Vanima. Returning he said that they had agreed that the loss of the guide rope, which destrayed the vertical equilibrium of the ship, made a continuance of the voyage impossible. We now opened a valve to get the ship lower. Wellman took the wheel and started toward Vogelsand. The ship was then battling against a strong wind, and the propellers, working powerfully, enabled us at times to get in a little, but at other times we lost ground. We descended slowly, and finally we struck an altitude where the wind (Continued on Page 2.)

INDIAN SLAYS HIS PARTNER

Tragedy Arising From Whiskey Is Enacted on Lower Arrow Lake

Nakusp, B.C., Aug. 21.—It is evident that a foul murder has been committed on the lower Arrow Lake, about thirty miles south of here, resulting from a drunken brawl among some Indians. On Sunday last two members of the almost extinct tribe, there being but twenty odd left, departed from Fauquier's Ranch, and after securing two bottles of whiskey from a Chinaman, proceeded in a rowboat to Burton City. Only one arrived there, and he stated that his partner had returned to Needles by the shore.

F. G. Faukuler had occasion to come to Burton, and finding both men had not arrived, came on to Nakusp and reported the matter to the police. Chief Constable Devitt of Nelson immediately started a hunt, and iast night he arrested Kootenay Frank for the murder of Antoine Baptiste, his partner, near Grass Point, Arrow Lake, about three miles from Needles.

Devitt had followed his man since Tuesday, and arrested him in the bush between Thrums and the mouth of the Kootenay river. He and another Indian had purchased changes of clothes and a rifle when arrested.

Suspicion attached to Kootenay Frank, because when he left Needles ranch he was without funds and later Chief Devitt discovered that he was spending twenty dollar bills. Subsequently to his arrest he made a complete confession to Chief Devitt, and said he killed Antoine by clubbing his rifle and hitting him on the back of the head. He then opened his stomach and bowels with his knife, tied a stomoto his wrist and towed him to midlake, where he sank the body and the rifle. Devitt brought his man to Nakusp this morning, and lodged him in pial, returning with grappiling irons in search of the body. Both Indians were well known here.

SPEED MANIA GETS VICTIMS

Three Men Killed Yesterday at Inaugural Races in , Indianapolis

RACING CAR PLUNGES AMONG SPECTATORS

Opening of New Speedway Has Now Cost Total of Seven Lives

Indianapolis, Aug. 21.—Three more lives were sacrificed today in the mad speed carnival which has inaugurated the great Indianapolis motor speedway. One mechanician and two spectators paid the penalty of their lives to satisfy the extreme desire for speed. The accident occurred when a National car driven by Charles Merzan litto a group of speeds.

National car driven by Charles Merz ran into a group of spectators, spreading death and destruction in the wake of its wild plunge.

The dead: Claude Kellum, of Indianapolis, mechanician in the National car; Ora Jolliffe, Trafalgar, Indiana; an unidentified man.

Besides the three deaths, two serious injuries resulted during the day. Henry Lapking, of Indianapolis, was seriously injured in the fatal wreck, sustaining a compound fracture of his right arm, a broken nose and several scalp wounds. Bruce Keene, the driver of the Marmion car in the same right arm, a broken nose and several scalp wounds. Bruce Keene, the driver of the Marmion car in the same race, crashed into a post shortly after the National wreck, and was badly cut about the neck and head.

After the second accident the officials decided to call off the 300-mile race. The leading car, a Jackson, with Lee Lynch at the wheel, had covered 250 miles. Ralph D Palma in a Fiat, was second and Stillman in a Marmion was third.

The race will be declared no con-

miles. Raiph D Faima in a Fiat, was second and Stillman in a Marmion was third.

The race will be declared no contest, and the great Indianapolis motor trophy will be raced for again. Merzescaped from the terrible wreck with hardly a scratch. He fell under the car when it turned a somersault through the air and down into a gully near the side of the track. He was in imminent danger of being burned to death, but was able to shut off the engine and thus save himself.

The three deaths today raises the toll of the speedway to seven lives this week. William A. Burgoyne and his mechanician, Harry Holcomb, of the Knox racing team, were killed in an accident in the 250-mile race on Thursday. Cliff Litteral, a Stoddart-Dayton mechanician, was killed by being hit by a big racing machine while on the way out to the Speedway. On Thursday Elmer Grampton, a six-year old boy, was killed by the automobie of Dr. Clark E. Day, of this city, while the latter was on his way to the Speedway for the first day's racing.

The fatal accident today occurred on the south turn of the immense elipse, and near the open stands, which contained more than 5,000 people. The spectators, however, did not see the accident.

The smash came after Merz had finshed more than 200 miles, and was

accident.

The smash came after Merz had finished more than 200 miles, and was running fifth in the race. The tire on the right front wheel came off, and the car tore away from the control of the driver, crashing through the fence near the foot of a bridge across the track and plunging into a crowd there. It tore through this group and into the gully, turning a complete somersault before it reached the ground about 10 feet below. feet below.

feet below.

Kellum was thrown into the water, great gashes were torn in his body and head. He lived for some time without regaining consciousness. The unidentified man was instantly killed and Joliffe died as he was being lifted into an ambulance. Lapking was taken to the emergency hospital, where a quiek operation saved his life and it is believed he may recover. Despite the tragedy the six cars left in the race continued the trying ordeal until the accident to Keene in the Marmion occurred. Lee Lynch in a National was leading and had made 235 miles in 4:13:31 4-10. De Palma was second, Stillman in a Marmion third, and Harroun in another Marmion fourth.

AUTO ACCIDENT KILLS TWO MEN

Prominent Chicago Family Afflicted-Five Others Injured

New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 21.—Two nembers of a prominent Chicago family net death in an auto accident near here

this afternoon,

Geo. A. Maclean, Jr., whose parents
were returning to New York after having made arrangements for his entering
Princeton university, was almost instantly killed. His father, Geo. A. Maclean, of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago,
was so seriously injured that he succumbed in the hospital here tonight.

Of a party of seven, including a negra charffeur, none escaned uninjured.

manager in the wholesale house of Mar-shall Field & Co., He was about 50

D. R. A. MEETING

Number of Riflemen to Assemble at Ottawa Expected to Beat All Previous Records

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—For the first time on record every province in Canada will be represented at the Dominion Rifle Association meeting, which opens in this city on Monday. Saskatchewan is sending a team for the first time, and will have eight or ten men here. The Royal Canadian Dragoons, St. John, N.B., are sending nine or ten men.

John, N.B., are sending nine or ten men.

The entries are 475, compared with 437 last year, and are expected to go over 500, which will beat all records, with the exception perhaps of the Palma trophy year, when a number of English and American riflemen were counted amongst those here during competition week. Within the next ten days \$10,300 in cash and trophies to the value of between \$8,000 and \$7,000 will be given out to prize winners.

Prince Edward Island is sending a contingent of eighteen or twenty. There will be about 40 from Nova Scetia.

There will be about 40 from Nova Scotia.

Col. Barlow, of England, who donat-ed the Barlow trophy, shot for last year for the first time, has reached the capital and will be here for the

year for the first time, has reached the capital and will be here for the next two weeks. He is a prominent members of the largest rifle association in Great Britain.

Among those from British Columbia will be Staff Sergt. Richardson, Vietoria, who a few years ago won the Governor General's trophy. There are sixteen entries from the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, and the Queen's Ownentries, Toronto, were expected this afternoon. It is said that some rifle shots will be here from as far north as Dawson City.

The Governor General's Footguards, Ottawa, are entering 22 men. Hamilton is away ahead of all former years, and has already sent in 27 entries from the 13th regiment, and 14 from the 91st regiment. The Victoria Rifles, Montreal, have 32 entries. From Alborta I7 members of the rifle association are coming. The British Columbia contingent will be larger than in previous years, thirteen coming from Vancouver. From the 8th regiment, Quebec city, 20 are coming.

The executive committee will meet on the 23rd inst., at 9 a.m., and the executive council at 9:30 the same morning. There will be a session of the match committee each day. The general meeting of the association will be held on the 24th inst.

PEONAGE CHARGE FORMALLY LAID

Pressed Steel Car Company Said to Keep Men Against Their Will

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 21—A charge of peonage was formally made late tonight against Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car company, and Samuel Cohen, head of the service bureau at the Schoenville

The charge was contained in an af-fidavit sworn to by Albert Vamos, an imported workingman, before United States Commissioner W. T. Lindsay.

imported workingman, before United States Commissioner W. T. Lindsay. Vamos, who claims to be a resident of New York City, alleges that he was brought here in complete ignorance of the state of affairs at Schoenville on August 16. He avers he made an attempt to escape, first asking permission from Cohen to leave. He avers that he was then beaten, being so severely injured that he had to go to a hospital, from which institution he was released yesterday.

Before appealing to the United States commissioner, Vamos solicited the aid of the Austrian-Hungarian consul, who in turn immediately started an investigation regarding the alleged illegal detaining of Austrians and Hungarians at the plant of the car company. The Austria-Hungarian consul said tonight he had been informed that many of his countrymen were being held in the car plant against their wills. "If this is true," said the consul, "I will take extreme measures to straighten the matter out."

Late today the car company officials sent emissaries throughout the strike zone, it is said, and made advances to the striking men as individuals, by the offer of a cash bonus, a month's rent free and the 1907 scale of wagos. The agents asked the strikers to return to work Monday. It is claimed by the strikers that the

strikers to return to work Monday. It is claimed by the strikers that the car company will be unable to operate permanently without skilled workmen, hence the offer.

An attempt to blow up an office building inside the stockade of the Pressed Steel Car company was made late tonight.

MINING BUSINESS

Buildings at Hall Mines to Be Rebuilt at Once—Mineral Output for Week

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 21.—Instructions have come from England to rebuild at once the mine buildings of the Silver King property, which were destroyed by fire on Friday morning. The rebuilding will take three months. Appended are ore shipments and smelter receipts for the past week and year to date:

to date:
Boundary, week 20,015, year 864,465;
Rossland, week 4,703, year 149,651;
Slocan-Kootenay, week 3,462, year 119,
593. Total shipments, week 38,180 tons
year 1,1,33,709 tons. Smelter receipts
total week 25,381, year 1,043,067 tons

Of a party of seven, including a negro chauffeur, none escaped uninjured.

Mrs. Maclean, was injured internally, and is in a serious condition. Miss Donorthy Maclean, a daughter, had both arms and both legs broken. Miss Jean-nette and Harriet Macdonald, nieces of Mr. Maclean, also of Chicago, were seriously injured. One of them had her thigh and arm broken.

George A. Maclean was a department;

WARM FIGHT OVER BUDGET

Unionists Strongly Resist Passage of Chancellor's Proposals

LAND VALUE TAX PASSES COMMITTEE

Liberals Hint at New Peerages if House of Lords Defeats Bill

London, Aug. 21.—Having succeeded by means of an all-night sitting of the House of Commons in passing through the committee clauses of the budget imposing a tax on land values, the government has given the members a weeks' release from their arduous labors, during which time less contentious measures will be considered.

The fight over the budget, which will fairly revolutionize the system of taxation in England, has been one of the most strenuous in the history of parliament. A mere handful of Unionists, as compared with the huge Liberal majority, has been able to hold up legislation wek after week, until the government, though loath to introduce guillotine methods in order to limit the discussion, was forced to bring in the new rules of procedure, which authorize the chairman to decline to consider purely blocking amendments.

The last of the land taxation clauses has been in committee, but their form

has been in committee, but their form is quite different from that originally introduced. The chancellor of the is quite different from that originally introduced. The chancellor of the exchequer has made a number of very important concessions, chief among these being that in regard to the valuation of land. Under the bill, as introduced, the cost of the valuation was imposed upon the owners. This charge has been taken over by the state, however, which will be called upon to spend for this purpose \$10,000,000. This is more than the tax will produce during the first year. The property of friendly societies, which own lands valued at upwards of \$500,000,000, is also exempted under the new taxation. This is a concession to the labor unionists, who form a large majority of the shareholders of the societies.

Another amendment made to the bill came as a result of criticism by the Lord Chief Justice. It was originally proposed that the valuation placed upon property by commissioners appointed for that purpose should be final, but the Lord Chief Justice.

placed upon property by commissioners appointed for that purpose should be final, but the Lord Chief Justice pointed ont that this would be in direct contravention to the British constitution, which expressly gives the right of appeal in all cases. The government therefore amended the bill, allowing the right of appeal. Another much criticised provision of the bill, imposing a tax upon unmined minerals, was also withdrawn, and a tax on mining royalties and rents was substituted.

The government, however, main-

The government, however, maintained the principle of taxation on land values, and in the campaign throughout the country in which the cabinet ministers are taking part is attempting to justify its policy. The Unionists are just as busy in opposition to this policy.

Unionists are just as busy in opposition to this policy.

The masses seem to favor the measure, and some Unionist newspapers, recognizing this, are urging the party to give up the fight and turn its attention to tariff reform. The leaders are supported by a majority of the party, however, and are insisting that the contest go on until the bill reaches the house of lords, when the hope is expressed that the upper house, ignoring all precedents, will either amend or throw out the measure, and thus, they believe, force the government to appeal to the country. It is doubtful whether the lords will take the extreme step of interfering with taxation, which has heretofore been considered the prerogative of the house of commons alone. Even if they did, it is considered doubtful whether a general election would follow.

Lewis Harcourt, first commissioner of works, in a speech yesterday said that if the house of lords, by refusing to pass the bill, plunged the country

of works, in a speech vesterday said that if the house of lords, by refusing to pass the bill, plunged the country and the constitution into chaos, the cabinet could be depended upon to tender such advice to the sovereign as would best conduce with the immediate future predominance of the will of the electors. In some quarters this is taken as a threat to confer enough Liberal peerages to overcome the Unionist majority.

There are still many clauses of the budget to be dealt with upon which the opposition promises to continue its fight. These include the license duties, death duties, income tax and stamp customs.

Lord Charles' Visit.

London, Aug. 21.—Interviewed before sailing for Canada on the Virginia yesterday, Lord Charles Beresford said he regarded his invitation to the Dominion as a compliment not only to himself but to the navy.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 21.—Four men had a narrow escape from death late this afternoon when the 51-foot cabin launch Allegro caught fire from an oil stove and burned at a point about three miles east of Brenton's Reef lightship. Thrown in the water by the capsizing of the tender in which they had taken refuge from the burning launch, the four kept themselves afloat for nearly an hour, until rescuers arrived. Besides the launch, which was valued at \$14,000, the men lost many personal effects. lost many personal effects.

leaped in all directions, the spectators only applauded.

The explosion set fire to the launch which contained Marshal Jordan and wife, Mrs. I. D. Conover, and two men, all of Mount Pleasant, Lowa. As seen as the reports of the fireworks died out, spectators in small boats observed the five persons struggling in the water, and went to their rescue. But Mrs. Marshal Jordan and Mrs. Conover had disappeared. The others were taken from the water exhausted.

MOORISH AMAZONS

Women of Riff Tribe Help Their Hus bands in Attacks on Spanish Troops

AFFLICTED OSAKA

there yesterday were of a much more serious nature than the first reports indicated.

the result of spontaneous combustion and probably were caused by the re-cent conflagration.

A MARRIED WOMAN

Now-a-days at forty really looks no older than she did at

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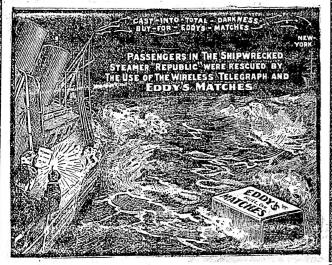
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TOPIC RENEWED

City Council Will Again Consider Protest Against Action of Fair Directors

Tomorrow evening the city council, at at least a number of the civic fathers, will again take occasion to express their opposition to betting at the forthcoming fair. The resolution which was submitted at last week's meeting of the council, but which was neeting of the council, but which was the discussion of several of the aldermen departed and it was deemed unwise to put the resolution to a vote

ling the discussion of several of the aldermen departed and it was deemed unwise to put the resolution to a vote until the entire council was present, will again come up for consideration. The resolution as submitted last week was as follows: That it be and it is hereby resolved that the directors of the British Columbia Agriculture Association be requested to reconsider the resolution of the 14th of August, 1909, permitting open book making at the races to be held during the agriculture exhibition of 1909. At last week's meeting a large deputation of those opposed to betting in any form was present. Whether a like representation will be on hand tomorrow night remains to be seen. There will, however, it is stated, be some change in the form of the resolution to be voted upon. The opposition of the council will be expressly stated as in the above resolution but evidently as a species of sop to the three exhibition directors who have advocated that betting be allowed, though, they have worked consistently in the interests of the association, a preamble will be affixed to the resolution in which the council express its appreciation of the work of the directors in the past while depreciation the fair. What Will Be Effect

What Will Be Effect

their intention to have betting at the fair.

What Will Be Effect

That the resolution will pass appears to be a foregone conclusion judging from the sentiments expressed by the majority of the aldermen at lust Monday's meeting but just what the effect will be on the directors of the Assoclation remains to be seen.

Mayor Hall made it plain at the last meeting of the council that about the only thing the city can do is to bring an action of eviction against the tenants of the grounds, the B. C. Agriculture Association, but he also stated that such an action might be continued for several months before being finally decided and as the fair will be held in a month's time any action brought by the city might not be conclusive this year.

Several works of local improvement will be passed upon. These will include the following: To grade, drain and rock surface Grant street between Stanley and Belmont avenue and construct permanent sidewalks on both sides of St. Lawrence street between Erie and Ningara treets and to grade and rock surface the roadway; the owners to pay four-fifths of the cost; permanent sidewalks on both sides of Rose street between Hillside avenue and King's road; on both sides of Blanchard street between Hillside avenue and Bay street and on both sides of Work street between Hillside avenue and Bay street and on both sides of the cost in each case.

FIRE DESTROYS ESQUIMALT HOME

Flames Get Good Headway Before Brigade Could Reach the Scene

Loss to the amount of about \$2,500 was suffered by Singleton Wise yesterday morning when the two storey residence owned by him on Esquimatt road, west of Head street, and occupied by Innes Hopkins of the B. C. Marine works, was destroyed by fire. Just how the fire originated is not known. Mrs. Hopkins was in the kitchen engaged in putting up preserves when she first noticed the fact that the house was ablaze. The flames evidently broke out in the roof and spread with incredible rapidity. Within but a comparatively short time the dwelling was a seething mass of flames. By the time the fire brigade, which made remarkably fast time in getting to the fire, arrived on the scene the entire rear of the dwelling and the roof was afire. A line of hose twenty-seven hundred feet in length was laid and, considering the distance a good stream was soon playing on the fire, while the chemical engine did good work. By hard work the firemen saved practically all the contents of the house, but the building itself was destroyed.

men saved practically all the contents of the house, but the building itself was destroyed.

While engaged in carrying a line of hose upstairs, Capt. Norman was injured by a large quantity of plaster giving way and descending upon his head. He was knocked down and partially stunned but was pulled out of the firemen.

Another alarm about 9 o'clock last evening called the brigade to the residence of Mrs. Pinlayson, Dalias road, now occupied by Joseph Tasse. Hot ashes piled against the rear of the house created a small blaze which was quickly put out. The damage was practically nil. While returning to the central fire hall Driver Kemp, of the big ladder truck was thrown from his seat as he was turning from Government street onto Cormorant street. The roadway had been watered and was slippery and as the wheels of the truck pulled over the car track the heavy truck swung broadside against the curb. Kemp was not hurt and no damage was done to the truck.

WHILE CROWD APPLAUDS

Two Women Jump From Burning Launch and Drowned at Bur-lington, lowa

Burlington, Iowa, Aug. 21.—While nundreds of people watched and applicated, thinking the occurrence part of a pyrotechnic display on the water, our persons last night jumped from a purning boat into the Mississippi river and two women were drowned. The poddes were not recovered.

An elaborate display of fireworks

was set off on a barge in the middle of the river, as part of a carnival. Many launches and rowboats gathered round the barge. It was announced that there would be a set piece representing the destruction of a vessel by fire, showing passengers jumping overboard to escape the flames. Consequently, when the store of gunpowder on the barge caught fire and flames leaped in all directions, the spectators only applauded. FUNDS BADLY

Interior Portions of Royal Jubilee Needs Renovating-Directors Meeting

The directors of the Royal Jubilee Hospital held their regular monthly meeting at the hospital on Friday evening. E. A. Lewis, president, was in the chair, the following being present: Mrs. Thodes, Messrs, R. S. Day,

cken.

A letter from J. E. Smart, secretary treasurer of the Victoria Country Club, was read, enclosing a donation of \$529 being half of the receipts at the Willows track on July 17th (hospital day). The directors ordered an acknowledgment of the track of the proported with here nent of this to be forwarded, with best thanks.

Madrid, Aug. 21.—Moorish women today are aiding the Rift tribesmen in pressing the advantage secured in the fighting against the Spanish troops in and around Meillia.

Yesterday's reports stated that the tribesmen had won a decisive victory from General Marina, in command of the Spanish troops, and that he had been forced to retreat to Meilila to await reinforcements.

Discouraged by the victories of the Moors, the Spaniards today reorganised the historic grenadox company. These men, with slings and unerring aim, are doing great damage hurling grenades among the force of Moors.

Already scores have been killed, and this action on the part of the Spaniards had a great deal to do with the Moorish women joining the ranks of their husbands to assist in the fight against the troops commanded by General Marina.

According to today's reports the women are more victous fighters than the men, and their courage is astonishing. It is said that they have been victorious in a number of hand-to-hand conflicts with the Spanish troops. thanks.

he hon, treasurer also reported a donation of \$50 from Victoria Columbia lodge No. 1 A. F. and F. M., per the favor of A. St. George Flint. This also was acknowledged with thanks. The doctor reported that the total days stay of patients during the last month was 2,301 days, or a daily average of 74.2. There were 178 patients treated, of whom \$1 were treated without charge, thus showing that about one-half of the work done by the Royal Jubilee Hospital is carried out without charge to the patient.

The financial committee reported the

The financial committee reported the payment of salaries amounting to \$1,244.15, and recommended the payment of accounts to the amount of \$2,794.50. Both these items were appropried proved.
The house committee directed atten-

tion to portions of the premises which they particularly desired should be painted forthwith. This matter raised they particularly desired should be painted forthwith. This matter raised the question of funds, the financial position of the hospital being seriously crippled by the extraordinary amount of work performed without charge, and the high cost of labor and supplies. The directors felt that something must be done immediately in commencing the work of renovating the interior, and ordered that tenders be invited for painting the Stratheona and female wings. As soon as tenders are received a special meeting to award the contract will be called. The secretary was instructed to prepare specifications.

On a report that Chief Davis of the fire department had attended the hospital and given some instructions in regard to first aid in the case of a fire breaking out, the directors ordered their best thanks to be conveyed to the chief, with the hope that he would continue to make periodical visits to the hospital with the purpose of maintaining the building in the highest state of fire fighting efficiency.

The meeting then adjourned. Explosions Injure Many People And Destroy or Damage Thousands of Buildings Toklo, Aug. 21.—Today's advices from Osaka show that the explosions

Indicated.

An investigation revealed that \$8 tons of dynamite and 25 tons of powder exploded, and that in addition to four persons being fatally injured, 20 others were seriously hurt. The force of the explosions completely shattered 1,520 buildings, and thousands of others were seriously damaged.

The entire countryside for miles was shaken, the earth shook as though from an earthquake.

The explosions, it is believed, were the result of spontaneous combustion

The Best Equipped Men's Store in Victoria

A Lightweight Felt

Considered by many choice dressers the correct and ideal headwear for summer wear. Our new American Soft Felts are "classy" and jaunty in appearance, exceptionally comfortable,-light in weight as a straw:

MALLORY'S AND STETSON'S FAMOUS MAKES in all the new shades. Noir mix, greens, blues, greys, wine





Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas Street

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

THIS WEEK

Blue and white and black and white Dress Goods at 50c, 75c and \$1.25 a Yard.

The Closing Days of Our Sale

Don't overlook the opportunity to secure the highest grade of American made

FOOTWEAR ---

for the entire family at prices never before equalled. Everything in our tremendous large stock reduced

Dress Street Working School

In All Styles and Leathers

See the newest creations in Suede and Bronze. Get the School Boots at prices you never got them for before. Monday we place all our short lines at your disposal at prices that will suit you.

McCANDLESS BROS. & CATHCART

555 JOHNSON STREET

THE COLONIST IS CIRCULATED FAR AND

Tourists Buy Dr. Jaeger's Goods Here

DR. JAEGER'S PURE WOOL TAFFETA SHIRTS AND WOOL TUSSORE SHIRTS, very latest designs; underwear, light and medium weights, all sizes to 46.

GOLF JACKETS AND SW EATERS, SOCKS, TRAVELLING AND MOTOR RUGS, etc., etc.

F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.

THE STORK Children's and Infants' Store

JUST A MOMENT, YOUR ATTEN-TION, PLEASE!

Why send to eastern mail houses ior your complete infant's outfits when we can supply you with better and cheaper ones right here in the city. Call and see our goods and compare quality and prices.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.



R. TUNNICLIFFE & CO.

\$20,000

For Immediate Investment

FIRST

MORTGAGE

Howard Potts

636 Fort Street

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 185).

Capital, paid up......\$4,690,000 Reserve\$5,300,000 Total Assets\$53,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Pays Special Attention to

Savings Bank Accounts

T. D. VEITCH, - - - Manager Victoria Branch

WRECKED LAUNCH HINTS AT TRAGEDY

Provincial Police Have Marine Mystery on Their Hands-Looking for Information

The provincial police department is

nformation tending to establish the ownership of the launch.

HEADING FOR SEATTLE

J. D. Farrell Denies Current Report That Union Pacific Has Changed Intentions

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 21.—"The Union Pacific is coming to Seattle just as soon as we can get here. We want to begin our service early in September, begin our service carry in September, but after so many vexatious delays, I would prefer to give no definite date," said. J. D. Farrell, president of the Harriman lines, in Washington, today, in speaking of the report that the Union Pacific had abandoned its purpose to run through trains to the Sound.



Fall Fashions

SIX WEEKS AGO we were in a position to show our customers ad-

vanced model coats and costumes in Fall fashions, since then a steady stream of exclusive garments has been pouring into our ware-

We invite you to handle these exquisite textiles: to view the beautiful colourtones-Mahogany, Rosewood, French Walnut or Coaldust, Dark Raisen, etc., and above all, note the elegant hand-tailoring of three-quarter costume Coats and new pleated Skirts.

Prices are:

\$19.50 \$22.50 \$27.50

\$32.50

The Ladies ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.,

HOTEL GUESTS

Burglar Enters Rooms and Abstracts Money From Dressing Tables

The Empress hotel on Friday night intertained a burglar unawares. In he still hours of yesterday morning ust about the time day was breaking.

Iroquois which sailed for Seattle at 9 a.m. yesterday.

The thief is described as of medium height with fair complexion and fair hair, aged about thirty years. In no instance was jewelry abstracted. The precautions to avoid noise were evidently well thought out, for in one of the victims' rooms where a light was burning, the intruder had shut it off by twisting the electric bulb instead of turning off the switch, evidently fearing that the click in the latter case might awake the sleeper. This is the first occurrence of its kind at the Empress hotel, and in the present rush of tourist trafle which the city is experiencing probably some undesirable from the other side took a room at the hotel with the object of making a haul. That he was not an expert thief is evidenced by the fact that he omitted to steal jewelry, which if he were one of the "craft" he would have had no difficulty of disposing of without fear of detection.

The provincial police department is at present endeavoring to solve a mystery of the ocean which developed on Monday last when a launch, full of water, and badly battered against the rocks, was cast ashore at Pender Harbor. The launch bore no name, it was about thirty feet long, and had a white hull with a green cabin. The engine is of the two cylinder type.

The derelict was discovered by J. A. Jones, who reported his find to the althorities. It is feared that the launch when wrecked had passengers aboard, but if so, no trace of the bodies have been discovered, and no word has been received by the authorities to indicate that any person is missing.

During last Sunday a very heavy wind blow from the southwest, and it may be that the boat broke from its moorings and drifted away afterwards capsizing. The provincial police authorities will be glad to receive any large members.

Hardman lines, in Washington, today, in speaking of the report that the union speaking of the report that the omitted to steal jewchy, which is evactive that he omitted to steal jewchy, which the omitted to steal jewchy, which the omitted to steal jewchy, which is he was not an expert their is evidenced by the authority he would he was at a loss to account for such a report.

The part of detection.

The papers of the purchase of an interest in the right-of-way from Portland, and the use of the Northern Pacific who are clife tracks immediately, have been speak the papers of the purchase of an interest in the right to be a fact while begin what is certain to be a cerum of detection.

At the Pantages

At the Pantages

At the Pantages

At the Pantages

At the Pantages tomorrow for a week's part of factical comedians will appear at the pantages tomorrow for a week's part of recipied with a part of detection.

The members of the would he would have the fact was an expert t

enete Society Acrobats in a whirlwind of gymnastic stunts; Bert Lennon, re-producing the great actors of other days; Arthur Elwell in a new descrip-tive ballad, and a double set of funny motion pictures will make a good bill.

"Polly Of The Circus"

and in another one trained mules and ponies go through their performance. Mr. Thompson has succeeded in placing a circus on a stage, and the grown ups have a chance to go to a circus with comfort and without resorting to that venerable excuse, "we're going just to take the children."

John Boeckner, of Milverton, broke his back in a fall at Stratford and may die.

LEAVES TONIGHT

Lumber Operators Will Be Heard at Vancouver-Visit to Seattle

The members of the Timber and Forestry commission leave for Vancouver by the midnight boat tonight and will begin what is certain to be a strenuous sitting there tomorrow morning.

There is a long list of witnesses to be heard, and it is possible that all can not be examined at this sitting. The original arrangement provided for a four-day sitting at Vancouver and

New Arrivals in Furniture

Iron Beds. This shipment includes Dressers and Stands, Odd Dressers, Chiffoniers, Dining Tables, Buffets, China Closets, Dining Chairs and a fine assortment of Iron and Brass Beds, at the lowest possible prices. Be sure to come now while our stock is complete and inspect the values we are offering. Value for value our prices are less than socalled sale prices. Come and be convinced. We guarantee our goods as represented or will refund money paid. Free city delivery. Country orders packed and shipped free.

CHIFFONIERS

Elm Chiffoniers, 5 draw-

DRESSER AND

golden finish. Dresser has 3 large drawers and fine Brit bevel plate mirror 13x Washstand has I drawer and large cupboard below. A real bargain.

CASH PRICE \$12.15

Dresser and Stand. same as above but golden imperial

CASH PRICE \$13.05

Elm Chiffonier, similar

design to above, but with British bevel plate mirror. CASH PRICE \$13.05

CASH PRICE \$10.80

Many designs in Chiffoniers in stock.

BRASS BEDS ers fitted with locks. Top is 18x33. A neat, useful ar-A brass trimmed ticle in any home.

Bed, full sized for

CASH PRICE \$3.40 Others priced up to \$30

IRON AND

Brass Bed-Handsome all brass bed, full size and pretty design.

CASH PRICE \$24.30

Others priced up to \$60

1420 Douglas Street

Near City Hall

head of the Bureau of Forestry, who is recognized as the foremost authority on the subject on this continent.

Returning here at the close of the week the commissioners will remain in the city for a week, after which they will begin a fortnight's sittings in the upper country, visiting all the principal lumbering centres and taking the evidence of the operators on the spot. While the commissioners have not made any plans for the future it is recognized that there will have to be additional sittings here and at Vancouver, and there is likely to be one also at Queen Charlotte and probably Prince Rupert.

the new rule making cipher messages payable at the rate of five letters to the word instead of ten as at present. The new rule was to have been put in operation on September 1st. The post of the revision of codes. The new rate and does not disturb the present cable dispatch rates.

STRANGLED BY ROBBERS

Jewelry Shop Raided and Proprietor's Wife Killed in Trinidad, Colonado

Trinidad, Colo, Aug. 21.—Strangled to death with a handkerchief, Mrs. D.

Cipher Message Rates.
Chicago, Aug. 21.—The Postal and the Western Union Telegraph companies announced today that they have post-poned until December the application of band's store early today. The shop stock carefully.

The Colonist.

J. S. H. Matson.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our car-riers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, August 22, 1909

INTERESTING FIGURES

Some of the opponents of the water bylaw say that they are influenced by the consideration that it would Esquimalt company. This contention is worth serious consideration, for the company is bound to furnish water at 6 cents a thousand gallons whenever the city asks for it. Now let us make a little calculation, which any one else can test as we make it.

To acquire the whole property of the Esquimalt company and to lay a main, that will deliver at least 6,000,-000 gallons of water daily at the city limits, will cost, according to the engineer's estimates as set out in the bylaw, the sum of \$72,842.50 a year. This is \$199.56 cents a day. For simplicity in calculation we will call it \$200 a day. \$200 a day will buy 3,333,333 gallons

of water daily at 6 cents per thousand gallons.

But \$200 a day will pay under the bylaw for a property that will deliver

over 6,000,000 gallons a day.

In other words, the annual payment of \$72,842.50, which the ratepayers are asked to assume, will pay for twice as much water, if we buy the com-pany out, as we could buy from the company at 6 cents per thousand gal-

In addition to this we must take into consideration the fact that the \$72,842.50 paid under the bylaw would in the course of time, 50 years, pay off the indebtedness incurred in purchasing the Esquimalt company's property and bringing the Goldstream water to the city limits, whereas money paid for the purchase of water would pay for water only, and would never make the city the owner of the

Some other figures must be taken into consideration.

If we buy the Esquimalt property and bring it to the city limits, as is proposed by the bylaw, the main which is to be laid, and the cost of which is included in the above amount, will deliver at the city limits 6,000,000 gallons and upwards daily, at a cost of about 3 cents per thousand gallons. Figure this out for yourself. If the amount which the main will carry 6,000,000 gallons daily, and the daily cost for interest and sinking fund is per day, the cost per thousand gallons will be 3.33 cents; but it is understood that the proposed main will under the available pressure deliver considerably more than 6,000,-000 gallons daily at the city limits; one estimate says 8,000,000. Thereone estimate says 8,000,000. fore we are not unreasonable in disregarding the fractioanl part of a cent and placing the cost at 3 cents per thousand gallons,

If, as opponents of the bylaw say, it will pay the city to buy water at 6 cents per thousand gallons and sell it at the present price charged consumers, much more will it pay the city to procure water at 3 cents per thousand gallons and sell it to consumers at current prices.

But this is not the whole case If the city acquires Goldstream it

part of the charge for interest and sinking fund. It is proper to take this into account. We do not know exactly what this income will be, bu will put it at a minimum figure. The Tramway company is bound to pay the Water Works company at least \$8000 a year for the next twenty-nine years, and may pay several times that amount; but let us take the lowest figure. Two years ago the consumers of the Esquimalt company's water, paid \$12,000 a year. The amount must be considerably larger now; but we will take this sum for the purnose of the calculation These two charge upon the city would be \$72,-842.50, less \$20,000, or \$52,842.50 a

This \$52,482.50 a year is \$144.77 per day. Let us say \$145 per day.

For \$145 per day the city could buy from the Water Works company 2,400,000 gallons per day at 6 cents per thousand gallons.

But if we acquire the Esquimalt property we will get over 6,000,000 gallons daily for a net outlay of \$145 per day, which is 2.4 cents per thousand gallons.

To remove any misapprehensions as to the correctness of the above estimates it may be added that in both the case of the purchase of water from the company and the case of the purchase of the Esquimalt company's could have been saved. Even if that could not have been done, some pro-

property, we have taken the water as delivered at the city limits.

At first sight it might appear that we ought also to deduct from the annual charge under the bylaw the cost of the pumping stations, which would be saved; but this, while an important matter to be taken into account on the general proposition, cannot properly be taken into consideration in a comparison of the cosof buying the Esquimalt company's property and buying water from the company, for it would be saved in both cases.

We invite the most careful scrutiny of the aforegoing calculations.

THE TRAMWAY BYLAW

We have been asked if the Tramway bylaw does not give the company a monopoly of light and power supply for Victoria, and one ratepayer has said that if it did not, he would certainly vote for the bylaw. The pro-

said that if it did not, he would certainly vote for the bylaw. The provision of the bylaw covering this point is section 6, which we quote:

6. The Corporation hereby consent to and shall take all steps necessary on their part to procure, at the expense of the company, at the next session of the legislative assembly of the Province of British Columbia, an amendment to be made to chapter 32 of the Statutes of 1906, known as "The Municipal Clauses Act," in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"The said Chapter 32 is hereby amended by inserting after Section 50 the following sections, namely:

"50a, Provided that the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria shall not, whether acting under the authority of this section or any other act, pass any bylaw which shall have for its object the faising of money for, or the purchasing, acquiring, constructing, operating or maintaining of any works, similar to those now carried on by the Eritish Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, or by virtue of which the Corporation of the City of Victoria will become a competitor in the said business now carried on of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, or by virtue of which the Comporation of the City of Victoria will become a competitor in the said company, nor until thirty (30) days have elapsed after notice of such price shall have been communicated to the said company,

"PROVIDED, that nothing contained between contained as the said contained as the said company,

have been communicated to the said company.

"PROVIDED, that nothing contained herein shall be deemed to in any wise restrict the right of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria to authorize any person, firm or company to enter into competition with the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, within the limits of the said Corporation or from passing any bylaws necessary for the purpose of conferring franchises, charters or other enabling powers necessary in that behalf, upon such conditions and with such restrictions as the said corporation of the City of Victoria may deem advisable, but in so doing no bonus, exemption or immunity from taxes or any class of aid shall be conferred."

This section binds the city not to enter into competition with the com-pany without offering to buy the company's undertaking. This is all that the city undertakes, and the first part of the section itself leaves the city free to do anything else it may see fit. Alderman Turner thought; however, that this was not quite as clear as it might be, and he asked for the proviso making it clear that the city might authorize any other company to enter into such competition, except that the city may not give a new company any assistance in so doing. It is true that the city does not in so many words say that it reserves the right to sell water to a new company, but

this follows as a matter of course.

If the city acquires Goldstream, it takes over the rights and liabilities of the company to supply power to the Tramway company, which is to deliver a certain quantity of water daily to the latter company at its power house. When the water so delivered has passed through the company's wheels the city may resell it to any one for any purpose whatever, just as the Water-works company may now sell it. Therefore if a new company, desiring to instal a power plant, wishes to purchase water from the city below the Tramway company's power house, the city is absolutely free to sell it. This point was discussed at a recent meeting of the Board of Trade. Alderman Turner said the City Council was advised by its legal department that it would possess this right under the agreement with the Tramway com-pany—that is, it may sell water for any purpose, but it may not sell electric power. Mr. Goward, the local manager of the company, was present and stated that his company so understood the agreement.

HYDRANTS NEEDED

Yesterday's fire on the Esquimalt Road made very clear the absolute necessity for hydrants along that thoroughfare. The matter has not been brought forward in any promincently arisen where there has been any property loss for the lack of them. The city fire department was summoned and responded with commendable promptness; it was only twelve minutes after the alarm was sent in that the Victoria West apparatus was on sums, \$8000 and \$12,000, make \$20,000 the ground and a couple of minutes a year. Therefore the actual nett later the Chief arrived. Other apparcharge upon the city would be \$72,was nothing that the department could do that was not done very promptly. But they were unable to accomplish much for lack of water, although there was abundance of it in the main running along the road. The distance of the nearest hydrant was 2,700 feet, and although a hose was laid as quickly as it could be got down, it was then too late to do anything towards saving the house. We go into these particulars because the City Firemen deserve recognition for the promptness with which they acted at a fire out of their jurisdiction, and also because in that way it is easiest to emphasize the fact that if there had been a hydrant at

tection could have been afforded to the neighboring property, which at one time seemed to be in serious danger

We think it is the duty of the pro-vincial government, which collects the taxes in the Esquimalt District, to put in hydrants and arrange with the Esquimalt Water Works company for their use. We think, also, that this is a matter about which there ought to be no delay at all. There ought to be a hydrant at Head street, one mid-way between Head and Lampson, one at Lampson, one at the Beaumont post office, one in Esquimalt village, one or two others in the districts that are now being built up. There ought also to be a hose wagon somewhere along the road.

And so the fish pirates were good United States citizens after all.

We venture to suggest that Major Dupont's letter has gained no force from his sarcastic use of the word "honorable."

The statement, coming from Winnipeg, that 40,000,000 feet of timber were burned in British Columbia this year must be very much of a guess.

The public meeting in the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday evening to consider the bylaws ought to be well at-

The news that \$5,000,000 can be secured in London for the Victoria-Barkley Sound railway is good news. That railway will mean more to Victoria than anything else now in sight.

Our evening contemporary is "sincere in its conviction that both by-laws will pass." All right, neighbor, but don't let your feeling of certainty lead you to discontinue the fight you are putting up.

Contemporary asks "when shalt we three meet again?" referring to the fact that the three city papers are advocating the passage of the two bylaws. We ought to meet whenever anything in the interest of the city arises.

Walter Wellman is said to have set out for the North Pole in his dirigible He tried the same thing some time ago, and came to grief within a few hours. Wellman may reach his goal, but up to the present time the goal has been the lecture

supplement today is a good one. On page 1 there are some pictures, which possess an historic interest rather than an artistic one, and the letterpress tells something about them, except that in the upper righthand corner, which shows the 12pounder in the Drill Hall. On page 2 is an interesting book review, a reference to Nordica which ought to be read in connection with the article on page 5; also some miscellany. On page 3 there are two local home scenes, some timely information on window gardening and a useful article on the codlin moth, which is receiving attention from our fruit growers. Pages 4 and 5 are devoted to their usual departments. On page 6 there is a sketch of Old Piccadilly which will be of interest to others than Londoners. Page 7 has some striking pictures; that of the landing of Mons. Bleriot is a very remarkable one; the picture of the English railway train going at full speed is a wonderful bit of photography. On page 8, in addition to some miscellany, is an admirable fashion plate. Page 9 is devoted to the usual department. The picture on page 10 is in striking contrast to those of the ssels in the Thames which we gave last Sunday; the article on Prince Ito is from the Boston Transcript. As usual, page 11 is given up to the chilen. On page 12 there is a fine story the great fight at Taiavera, which ok place a century ago.

As It Sounded

As it Sounded

A large German woman held up a long line of people at the money-order window in a city postoffice the other day, and all because her memory went back on her. She wanted to send some money to her son, a sailor on a merchant steamer then in foreign waters, but when she presented the application at the window the clerk noticed that the address was lacking.

lacking.

"Well, where do you want to send it?" he asked. "We can't give you the money order unless you know the name of the place."

"You do!", do trouble " she veriled."

name of the place,"
"Yah, dot's de trouble," she replied.
"I didn't pring his letter, und I can't remember der name of der town, but it's some place out by China, dot sounds like der noise an automobile worker."

The two clerks looked at each other

"What kind of a noise does an automobile make" asked one.
"Honk, honk," suggested the other.
"Yah, dot's it!" exclaimed the waman. "Honk, honk, dot's de place."
"Fill it in Hongkong," said the clerk, and she pald over her money with a smile of relief.

The Slippery Stane. Nade canny through this weary world,
An pick your steps wi' care;
Never wi' your neebours quarrel,
But aye dae what is fair.
Folks fa' and never rise again
Wha never fell before,
For there's aye a muckle slippy stane
At ilka fody's door.

Gin you neebour chance to slip Ye mauna pass him by, But len' a han', help him up, Dinna let him lle. Dinna let him He.

The case may sometime be your ain,
Tho' ye hae walth in store.

For there's aye a mucke slippy stanc
At ilka body's door.

There's slippy stanes where'er ye gang.
At palace, cot, or ha',
An' ye maun watch, an' no gang wrang,
Or owre them you may fa'.
For emperors an' kings ha'e fa'en,
An' nobles mony a score;
There's aye a muckle slippy stane
At ilka body's door.

—An Old /Song.

WOMAN'S WANTS

AN WANTS but little here below, but woman —God bless her!—wants a lot, she wants a lot in order that man may want little. We wrote the foregoing text into our yesterday's publicity, but it will bear repetition in order that men may understand why ladies like well furnished homes—homes harmoniously furnished, and not filled with a chaotic conglomeration of junk picked up at odd moments under the influence of the FAKED-PRICE swindle.

Fine Silverware

FINE SILVER and plated ware is a good investment as well as a decorative utility if you purchase reliable goods from a reliable house. We carry full and complete lines of all household, hotel, club and steamship silver and silver plated ware, manufactured by the world's most renowned and reliable makers only-yet our prices will interest and invite you, if compared with prices quoted on the same goods elsewhere, for instance:

SILVER CREAM AND SUGAR SET, extra quality plate, from \$12 down to \$5.00



-First floor.

Fine Chinaware

IN ADDITION TO our superb offerings of Wedgwood, Coalport, Aynsley, Imperial Austrian and other master-potters. We have just placed in stock a magnificent collection exquisite LIMOGE'S chinaware, dinner sets, tea and coffee, cream and sugar sets, and individual pieces. We mention a few: LIMOGES DINNER SERVICE in dainty

ANOTHER SET with gold and green bor-gold and green\$2.25

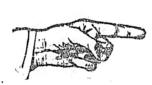


MAGNIFICENT, not by vulgar ostentation, but by refined simplicity and graceful elegance is the descriptive keynote in our fall showing of drawingroom, diningroom, parlor, den, library and hall furniture to which we devote two spacious floors, large warehouse, and a vast amount of thought, care and skill, together with 50 years of experience. We could easily fill this paper with descriptions but we prefer to ask you to SEE THE GOODS, examine minutely into their construction,

inspect the well-seasoned, beautifully grained, selected mahogany, oaks and other rare woods used in their making. Note the fine and fashionable finishing, either dull wax or polished surface, and, ABOVE ALL, compare our prices with what you are asked elsewhere for THE SAME QUALITY.



-Third floor.

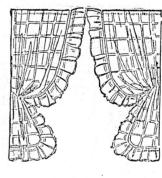


-Third floor.

WE STOCK BURROWES' handy, folding card tables and have a grand selection. The card season is nigh, better secure one early, they cost only \$6.50 and \$5.50.

Fine Curtains

IN RICH LIBERTY SILK, extremely "chic" and recherche, exquisite Morris designs in delicate shades of green, and coral pink, with silk brush edgings and silk braiding; size 8x4 feet, superb drapings, for beautiful homes, yet they are not by any means expensive for such exquisite hangings. The price is only



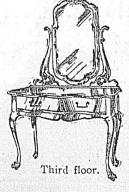
-Second floor.

Fine Curtains

IN VERY HANDSOME REPP VELOUR with corduroy finish, on which the effect is intensified by a rich border of Arabian lace with a coronet of the same lace wrought in the lower corners; the prevailing shades are gray, green and cream, not garish shades, but exquisite and dainty tones, matching refined furnishing. 8x4 feet, per pair ...\$17.50



IS YOUR WIFE possessed of a really good, handsomely finished and furnished dressing table or dresser? If not, take our advice, buy one for her; you have your desk fitted with all sorts of conveniences; you know just where to put your hand on paper, pipe, matches and materials. It is your compendium of comforts. A LADY'S DRESSING TABLE is to a woman what a MAN'S DESK is to a man, and COSTS NO MORE—we are showing some beauties,—third floor



FURNISHERS CHURCHES SCHOOLS

EILER BROS

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B. C.

COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS.

of HOMES **CLUBS**

FURNISHERS

SCHOLARS WILL

Tomorrow Will See the City. Schools Re-opened for the Fall Term

Tomorrow the youth of the city, their midsummer time of jolification ended, will again resume their ended, will again resume their studies. School books which lave lain on the shelf for the past six weeks will be again taken down and the serious business of the coming term will be resumed. Along the well known paths leading to the city's seats of learning will patter the feet of hundreds of scholars. Many will take their places on a higher rung in the ladder of learning that they occupied last term and to those less fortunate another opportunity of making good will be afforded.

Provision for the increase in the school attendance has been made. The various schools have received their annual renovation and everything will be in readiness for the opening of the fall term.

On Manday several of the schools

fall term.

On Monday several of the schools will hold the usual opening ceremonies while others will wait until later

will hold the usual opening ceremonies while others will wait until later in the week.

The school attendance this term, judging from the demand for permits, will be materially larger than last term. The growth of population which is taking place means a corresponding growth in the school attendance and the school board looks for the same difficulty by which it was beset last term,—lack of accommodation. With the opening of the two new schools at the end of the year, the George Jay school on Chambers street and the Moss street school, this problem of over crowding will be greatly minimized.

Commencement exercises will be held in the assembly room of the North Ward school tomorrow afterneon at 1:30 o'clock. Mr. Pollock, musical director of the schools, will conduct the singing, and Mrs. Gleason will recite. High school entrance certificates and honor rolls will be presented to the pupils of the first division. Parents and friends of the

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Miss Mist, from Honolulu, are guests at the Angela.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, from Cal-gary, are visiting in town.

Mr. James Sparling, from Seattle spent Friday in the city.

Mr. A. E. Sargison returned on Wednesday from a visit to Seattle.

Miss Elsie Bullen has returned from a visit with Vancouver friends.

Mrs. H. Browe has returned from very pleasant visit to Portland.

Mrs. Newson has returned from visit to Kelowna, her former home. Mr. C. G. Duncan is visiting Nana-imo.

Mr. Jack Deighler, of Tacoma, is in town.

Mr. G. A. Hankey, of Vernon, is visiting the coast.

Miss L. C. Jones, of Montreal street left last night for Hope.

D. Muir, Mrs. Muir and family left yesterday for Cowichan Lake, where they will spend a week's holiday.

Mrs. Jean Blewett spent Friday in Victoria, and left for the east yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus McMurchy will spend a few days in Victoria. They are staying at the Empress.

Mr. Grimmer, from Pender Island, who was in Victoria a few days last week, returned yesterday morning.

E. W. Williams left last night on the Charmer on a short business trip to Vancouver.

REFORM 3

garments.

This Trademark Guarantees

money, in Canada.

This trademark guarantees that every garment

Behind this trademark is the Fit-Reform

bearing it, must give complete and lasting

Company, founders in Canada of hand-tailored

ALLEN & CO.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

1201 Government Street

Fall styles are ready. \$15 up.

satisfaction or your money back.

Mrs. E. W. Sexsmith, 1411 Harrison street, left on Friday on a few days visit to the A. Y. P. exposition. The Bishop of Bichester is on a visit to the city, a guest of Dr. Stirling.

Master Claude Emory returned from a visit to the A. Y. P. on Friday after spending a splendid week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Priestley, from ault Ste. Marie, are among the latest

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Renton, from Nebraska, are among the latest visi-tors.

Mrs. and Miss Naval, from London Ont., are enjoying a short visit to Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Potter, from Vancouver, are spending the week-end in town.

Mr. William Blakemore and Mr. L. W. Redington are spending the week-end at Vancouver. Mrs. S. L. Smith and family, of Vernon, who have been visiting Victoria friends, have returned home.

Mr. B. Grant, from Vancouver, who has been in town on business for the past few days, left last night for home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Cochrane, of Vernon, are enjoying a holiday visit to coast friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Humber and son, of Vancouver, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Humber.

Mrs. Sproat and Mrs. Wade, of St. Paul, Minn., who visited friends in Victoria after having seen the A. Y. P. exposition, left for home on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Wilkinson, of Winnipeg, who have been spending the past three weeks on the coast, left last night on their return to the East.

Mrs. J. Johnstone and children camdown from Windermere and are visit-ing Mr. and Mrs. McKay, of Battery

Mr. and Mrs. E. Lanphere have returned to the city after a visit to Scattle, during which they spent an enjoyable time seeing the exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mitchell, of Winnipeg, left on Friday evening for the east, after spending a few days here with their friend, Miss Stewart.

Mrs. George Shelton and Miss Shelton, of Goldstream, Okanagan, are here for the benefit of Mrs. Shelton's health.

Mr. and Mrs. Justin, from Seattle, who have been staying here with friends for a few days, have returned home.

Mrs. H. D. Gorrange left Friday on an extended tour to the Old Coun-try, accompanied by Miss Louie Frannisher.

Miss Graham and Miss Dora Verner, of Spokane, who have been spending the past week with friends here, left yesterday afternoon via the Northern Pacific on their return home.

Mrs. H. T. Shelton and Master Leonard Shelton, from Vancouver, have been guests of Mrs. Capt. Martin, Rock Bay. They have left for Seattle to visit the exposition.

The Right Rev. Dr. Du Moulin, Bishop of Niagara, will preach at the morning service in Christ Church Cathedral today, and Bishop Perrin in the evening.

Hsu Ping-Chen, Consul-General for China, with headquarters at San Francisco, left for home on the Princess Charlotte yesterday. He spent the afternoon at J. D. Veltch's summer camp on McLaughlin point.

E. W. Williams left last night on the harmer on a short business trip to ancouver.

J. D. Douglas, who is interested in timber propositions on the west coast, and who has just returned from a timber proposition over his holdings, left

that Fit-Reform Suits and

Overcoats are always in perfect

style and taste—that they will

give excellent service—that they are the best values, for the

yesterday for Seattle and thence to Portland, Ore.

On Friday, at the Dominion hotel, the marriage of Judge Ringwald Blix, U. S. Commissioner at Copper Centre, alaska, and Miss Frances Mueller, of the same place, was celebrated. They left immediately for California,

O. H. Nelson, city editor of the Victoria Times, returned to the city yesterday, after a holiday trip to Scattle, He intends leaving in the near future for Prince Rupert, where he will engage in newspaper work.

At the First Presbyterian manse, last evening, Rev. Dr. Campbell performed the marriage ceremony for Harry Cyril Green, of Cleveland, O., and Miss Effle Dies, of San Francisco

Mrs. Tarry, of Denver, Colorado, has come to pay a visit to her mother, Mrs. Jenkins, on Fernwood road, Mrs. Tarry has taken the cottage next the residence of Mr. Emory, and will reside there with her children for some weeks.

The venerable Bishop Cridge, who for the past year has not left his home, delighted his old friends, the Misses Carr, by accepting their invitation to take luncheon with them on the occasion of his daughter's birthday. A very happy afternoon was spent by the little party.

Much Ado About Nothing

Much Ado About Nothing
Kingston, Ont., Aug. 21.—There was
nuch excitement in this city this
morning over an alarm of fire from
the Queen's hotel, but the blaze was
put out by firemen. The loss is confined to broken glass and chemicals
in one small room.

Moors Attack Convoy

Meillia, Morocco, Aug. 21.—The
Moors yesterday made a daring attack on a Spanish convoy consisting
of a company of chausseures, not far
from one of the main block houses.
For a while the fighting was desperate, but the Spanish artillery was
brought into action and the enemy
was driven off. The Spaniards had
two men killed and six wounded. This
attack was the most serious incident
that has occurred on the line for a
fortnight or more.

Premier Ward Coming.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.—Premier Ward, of w Zealand, sailed today for New York

New Zealand, salled today for New York on the Campania, returning home via Canada. He is highly satisfied with the Imperial defence conference.

"It has," he says, "started a great movement forward in the defence of the Empire."

A Wellington despatch says that New Zealand is satisfied with the statement that its contribution is to take the form of cruisers for the Pacific squadron. Premier Ward, however, says this is not quite correct, though he is not in a position to say where he is wrong.

U. S. OFFICIALS HOLD UP CANADIANS

Charge Harvesters Head Tax at Port Huron and Refuse Some Admit-tance to Country.

Sarnia, Ont., Aug. 21.—Several of the harvesters bound for the Canadia.
Northwest who took the route via Chi Northwest who took the route via Chicago, had an unpleasant experience at Port Huron, Michigan, where the United States immigration officials held them up for the four dollar head tax apiece. Some of the men were refused passage through the United States altogether and were turnd back by the immigration inspectors. A few returned home, but others went to the West through Canadian territory.

Death and Jail for Socialists

Death and Jail for Socialists

Orel, Russia, Aug. 21.—Decisions
have been handed down in the case of
the twenty-six Social Revolutionists
recently placed on trial here on
charges of promulgating their views
among the peasants. One of the prisoners was sentenced to death, twentyfour sent to penal servitude and one
was acquitted.

MARCONI STATION BURNS

Glace Bay Operating Building De stroyed and All Instruments Lost Early Today.

Glace Bay, N. S., Aug. 21.—The Marconi wireless station here was destroyed by fire this morning. Everything except the engmeering and battery houses is gone. Business will be suspended for some time, as all apparatus has been destroyed. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The fire broke out at 6 o'clock, and when the brigade arrived the walls were falling. The water service does not extend there from the town, and the firemen were unable to do anything. The station will be out of business for some months, and the loss will be heavy, as many of the instruments, constructed especially for the station, were very valuable, and will take time to replace.

Miss Fraser, St. John, N.B., Hurt Miss Fraser, St. John, N.B., Hurt Vancouver, Aug. 21.—Miss Fraser, of St. John, N. B., sister of Archie Fraser of the Bank of Montreal here and cousin of Mrs. A. C. Brydone-Jack had a leg broken yesterday when Mrs. Brydone-Jacks automobile fell over the bridge a rew miles south of this city. The auto went down a drop of thirty feet, and it was miraculous that all of the six people aboard were not killed. The auto skidded and, smashing the bridge rail, went over.

Tolstoi's Secretary Exiled Tolsto's Secretary Exiled
Tula, Russia, Aug. 21.—M. Guzoff,
private secretary to Count Lee Tolstoi, has been exiled to the province
of Perm for a period of two years for
circulating Tolstol's pamphlets entitled "Thou Shalt Do No Murder,"
which is a plea against the infliction
of the death penalty. He will be escorted to Perm by gendarmes.

Bordens Give London Dinners

Bordens Give London Dinners
London, Aug. 21.—Sir Frederick and
Lady Borden and Hon. L. P. Brodeur
entertained a large party at dinner
last night at the Hotel Ceell, covers
being laid for sixty-five. Among the
guests were the Earl and Countess of
Jersey, Sir Joseph and Lady Ward,
Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker, the
Marchioness of Donegal, Col. Foxton,
the Hon. W. S. Fielding and Miss
Fielding, Admiral Kingsmill, and W.
F. and Mrs. Taylor.



1123 Govt St. Victoria,

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

HENRY YOUNG & CO. 1123 GOV'T ST. VIGTORIA,

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Having about completed the new addition to our premises, we will open our READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT on or about the 1st of September with a complete stock of all the Latest Styles in-

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS

LADIES' AND MISSES' SEPARATE SKIRTS

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS

LADIES RAINCOATS, EVENING DRESSES, WRAPS, ETC.

See Our Stock Before Selecting Your Fall Costume. Everything New

Henry Young & Co.

1123 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

LAUNCHES COLLIDE

Seattle, Aug. 21.—When the big launch Teal, carrying a party of twenty-five Ballard Christian En-deavorers, but lying helpless with her deavorers, but lying helpless with her engine dead and her lights not show

THE POPLARS

Girls

MISS ARCHBUTT, (London, Paris and Germany)

Christmas Term begins Sept. 1st, 1909



Sealfast Jars

Ring up 745

If your liver is sluggish and out of tone, and you feel dull, billous, con-stipated, take a dose of Chamber-lain's Stomach and Liver Tablets toight before retiring, and you will feel all right in the morning. SAN FRANCISCO VETERINARY COL-LEGE

ing was rammed in the bows by the launch Bell, at a point six miles south of Kingston. The Teal sank in three minutes and her passengers were got aboard the Bell only in the nick of time. The Bell also carried a party of Endeavorers. All of the double party were landed safely.

BURDETTE AVENUE

Day School for

Conducted by MISS MESSENGER Late of the Civil Service, London, England)

English, Latin, Mathematics, Physical Drill, etc. Music (Piano and Singing), Modern Languages (French, German, Spanish, Italian), and English Elocution, by

A limited number only of pupils aken. Prospectus on application. Telephone R.945,



Watson & McGregor 647 Johnson St.

LEGE

Session begins Sept. 15. Catalog
mailed free. Dr. C. Keane, 1818 Market
St., S. F.

Don't Pay Rent, Have a Home of Your Own

We have decided to clean up the following properties of which we are owners. These

SNAP NO. 1.—Beautiful new bungalow, Morrison street, at Oak Bay Junction, large closets, beautiful fittings, well laid out, furnace, beautiful view of Oak Bay and Mount Tolmie, close to High School,-sewer and water. The price of this house, with one full sized lot, is \$3,500.00, and the purchaser can have the adjoining lot if desired. Terms can be arranged to suit the purchaser, a small cash payment, and so much per month.

SNAP NO. 2.—10½ acres of beautiful land, 3 miles from the centre of the city. High and dry, with a delightful view over Portage Inlet; the soil is a rich black loam; water, a cold, everlasting spring. Price only \$4,000.00, on very easy terms.

This is a Bargain

SNAP NO. 3.—"Hollywood Park," Foul Bay. New 6-room bungalow on a level cleared lot with a magnificent Southern view of the Mountains. We will sell this house and lot fully, completed, with sewer and water, for \$2,900, \$800 cash, balance 3 years at 7 per cent. The price of this house is \$3,500, but it must be SOLD NOW.

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

Beauty Calls for Admiration

WHETHER IT BE IN ART OR NATURE



The highest plane attained by artistic interior and exterior house decoration has been reached by our expert workmen. Our beautiful, new wall papers receive consideration from thinking people because of their inherent good taste and newness. Their handsome designs and charming color harmonies appeal to cultured people's sense of beauty. The fact that reasonable prices prevail embodies also an emphatic qualification. Hundreds of new patterns to select from in this season's papers, for the house of Melrose can show more high art exclusive wall paper patterns than any other house in Western Canada and at a closer price.

Estimates of charge for Papering and interior and exterior Painting submitted free at any

MELROSE COMPANY, Ltd.

THE PAINTERS AND ART DECORATORS,

618 FORT STREET

WE HAVE FOR SALE

TWO LOTS on Government street right in the heart of the retail district, and on which there is a good two-story brick building rented to reliable tenants. As property on Gov-ernment street is very hard to get hold of and will increase in value very rapidly in the near future we can recommend this property as a "gilt edge" investment. If you are inter-ested kindly call and we will give you all particulars.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO

Oriental Importing Company

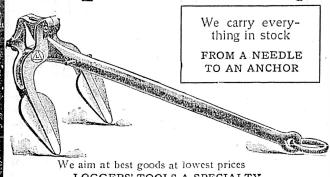
Elegantly embroidered Silk Opera Coats and Shawls, Kimonas, Silk Rose, etc., at Bargain Prices.

Note the Address:

ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

510 Cormorant St., Victoria, B. C.

Shipchandlery



LOGGERS' TOOLS A SPECIALTY

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

Victoria, B. C.

Bicycle Snap

Singer De Luxe, three-speed machine, only slightly soiled, offered for sale at reduction.

Call and see it.

Thos. Plimley, Central Cycle Depot Opposite Spencer's If you get it at Plimley's its all right.

Summer Camp for Boys and Men

Senior Camp at the Gorge, \$3.25 per week. Boys' Camp, Shore Harbor, Sidney, \$10.00 for 16 days, commencing July 3rd.

Join the Y. M. C. A. and go to camp.

THE "BON AMI"

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS OUT-FITTING STORE 734 YATES STREET. Old Co-Op. Premises

Goods all new and latest designs, Imported direct from England, Call and inspect them and com-pare Prices and Quality.

BLOUSES A SPECIALTY English Goods at English Prices

SHELTON & SON, Proprietors.

NOTICE

Fernwood Road, between Gladstone and Grant streets is closed to vehicular traffic until further orders.

C. H. TOPP,
City Engineer.

Buy Your Roses and Hardy Perennials

at the
LANSDOWNE FLORAL GARDENS
1591 Lansdowne Road, City,
Send for our Catalogue.



A vote for the Tramway agreement is a vote for lowering your electric light bill.

MT. TOLMIE

Sand and Gravel

Screened and Graded

Is the very best material for all classes of work

INSIST ON HAVING IT

Lineham Scott Sand and Gravel Co.

634 View Street

Tel. 664

Prince Rupert, B. C. Finde Rupers, B. C. Find out all about the new terminal city by subscribing for The Empire, the old reliable pioneer newspaper. Price—in Canada, \$1 a year; American and foreign points, \$1.50. Remit per express or post office order to The Empire Publishing Co., Prince Rupert, B. C.

A Delightful Trip, with beautiful cenery, among the Thousand Islands, scenery, among the Thousand Islands. Excursion rates every day by V. & S. railway and steamer Iroquois.

Next Sunday the Iroquois will stop one hour at Mayne, returning via the picturesque Pender Canal. Don't miss viewing the wonderful scenery along this route. Train leaves 9.45

NEWS OF THE CITY

A building permit was issued yesterday by the building inspector to Elizabeth Van Ness for additions to her dwelling on Faithful street to cost \$800.

Orangemen to Picnic

L. T. B. Lodge No. 37 will hold a basket picnic in the Gorge Park, Sat-urday afternoon, Aug. 28th. All Or-angemen and their wives are invited to be present. Tea will be provided.

Women's Council Meeting

At 2:30 on Monday afternoon, in the City Hall, the regular meeting of the local council of women will take place. At this meeting resolutions for the agenda of the annual meeting will be considered. be considered.

V. I. Swimming Championships.

The Vancouver Island swimming championships will be held at the Gorge next Saturday afternoon, when all the best known Victoria swimmers and entrants from up island points will

Publicity Campaign.

Publicity Campaign.
The Vancouver Island Developent
League has Just forwarded a large box
of literature, dealing with the resources and advantages of this district,
to J. H. Turner, Agent-General-for B.
C, in London. Mr. Turner will see
that the literature is distributed to the
best advantage, this method of advertising being one of the planks in the
campaign now being carried out by the
development league. evelopment league.

C. W. Willeox, of Scattle, state secretary of the Washington Y. M. C. A., is on a brief visit to the city, and while here is going over the plans for the new Y. M. C. A. building for Victoria. He is collaborating with H. S. Griffiths, the architect of the new building, and some alterations in the design are being made at the suggestion of the ing made at the suggestion of the visitor. He will leave for his home to-

White Employees Kick

White Employees Kick
The Victoria Laborers' Protective association, the members of which are civic employees, has a grievance. It is claimed that in the construction of the Store street pavement cement mixed by members of the association is being laid by a gang of Chinamen in the employ of the E. and N. Rallway company, in filling in the bed for the tracks on that thoroughfare. The association will appeal to the city council to prevent any but white laborers doing this work.

Style for Offenders

Style for Offenders

Hereafter the helpless drunk or the offender whose presence is needed at the Cormorant place of detention and after whom the patrol wagon is sent will have the honor of driving behind a pair of spirited greys instead of the one horse arrangement which has hitherto done service. The wagon will in future be drawn by a team. The necessary changes have been made, an additional stall erected in the patrol house and new harness ordered. The old rate for a trip to the jall was one dollar. Whether the rate will be doubled now that another horse has been added to the hurry-up equipment is not stated.

Important Convention

R. A. Hodgson, provincial live stock commissioner, who has been attending the meeting of the International Farmers' Institute convention and the Agricultural College and Experimental Union convention at Portland, Ore, has returned to the city. Several Canadians participated in the programme, among them being G. A. Putnam, of Toronto; and G. A. Gigault, of Quebec. The later's paper on "Prize Contests and How They are Conducted in the Province of Quebec," being most favorably commented upon. Other important papers were read. During their stay at the Webfoot city the delegates were entertained by the board of trade. Trips were made to Hood River and Corvallis.

Hurt While Boarding Car.

Hurt While Boarding Car.

While attempting to board an Oak Bay car at the corner of Fort street about 8:30 o'*clock last evening, R. Kinnear, 739 View street, was badly bruised and shaken up, and his hand and leg cut through being dragged some distance along the pavement. Mr. Kinnear was about to board a car which was in motion. He slipped, but retained his hold, and was dragged along for some distance before the car was brought to a standstill. He was so badly shaken that it was deemed wise to take him into Dr. Wasson's office nearby, where his wounds were attended to and he was sent to his home. He will be about again in a day or two.

Object to Proposed Driveway Object to Proposed Driveway

Some difficulty has arisen over the location of the bunkers which the city has allowed the contractors, who will supply the crushed rock supply to the corporation, to erect at the foot of Herald street adjoining the city's electric light station. The contractors desire that the roadway leading to the bunkers shall pass from Telegraph street along the wharf in front of the electric light station but objection has been taken to this on the grounds that street along the what it is not been taken to this on the grounds that the constant teaming which will take place in the delivery of the road material will interfere with the delivery of garbage at the garbage wharf and besides the passing of heavy teams over the wharf will have a tendency to shake out of position the suction pipe for the salt water high pressure system. It is probable that arrangements will be made whereby the rock from the bunkers can be delivered into the wagons at the foot of Herald street and thus not interfere with the garbage wharf or the electric light station.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Sword

The funeral of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sword took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the family residence Kingston street. A number of friends gathered to show their sympathy with the bereaved parents. The little casket was laden with beautiful floral offerings. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, and Interment was made in Ross Bay cemetery.

Who would not give 60c for a dollar bill? It amounts to the same thing if you buy from the Beehlve Cash Store, Douglas Street, some of the English Skirts just arrived, both Dress and Underskirts, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00. The same applies to their English Blouses.*

A vote for the Tramway agreement a vote of unlimited cheap power for anufacturing purposes.



THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., August 21, 1909:

A disturbance overlies the Kootenays and the Prairie provinces. The weather on the British Columbian coast has become cloudy and threatening and rain has fallen in the northern parts of the province. Temperatures are only moderate on the coast but much higher inland between the American ranges and east of the Rockies in the Canadian provinces. TEMPERATURES.

Vancouver New Westminster ...
 New Westminster
 50

 Kamloops
 48

 Barkerville
 34

 Fort Simpson
 48

 Atlin
 46

 Dawson
 7
 28

 Catgary
 Alta
 44

 Winnipeg
 Man
 64

 Portland
 Ore
 48

 San
 Francisco
 Cal
 52

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific lime) Sunday: Victoria and Vicinity: Light to moderate winds, mostly cloudy with showers

SATURDAY. Highest Lowest

Your Candy Man Will tell you that there are none in the world finer than



Chocolates

Yet they are not expensive. Insist on having them. The Stewart Co., Limited Toronto
Wholesale Manufacturers of Pure Candy

For sale by the best dealers throughout Canad

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Rodaks, Premos, Century, Hawkeyes Cinematograph, Cameras and Lan terns.

Amateurs' developing and printing Anything appertaining to photography we have.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD

DO YOUR

or burn, it is likely that you should wear glasses. If your headaches frequently it may be caused from the eyes. In eyes with accurate glasses secures harmonious vision and thus removes the cause. Accurate glasses are plessing to imperfect eyes, out note well the word faccurate."

Expert eye-testing is assured here. Accurate glasses guaranteed.

Consultation free

H. LePage

1242 Government Street (Corner Yates),

Tel _ .30

SEATTLE TICKETS INTER-CHANGEABLE Between C. P. R. and S. S. Iroquois eaving daily at 9 a. m.

DAYLIGHT TRIP TO SEATTLE S. S. Iroquois leaves daily at 9 a. m. C. P. Ry. tickets accepted.

-If your buggy makes you tired—let your wheels be tired—with rubber— by R. Leddingham, 723 Cormorant St. Excursions among the Gulf Islands. For information telephone 511.

SEATTLE TICKETS INTER-CHANGEABLE Between C. P. R. and S. S. Iroquois eaving daily at 9 a. m.

NEW **VEILINGS**

We have just to hand the new Russian Net Veiling, in black, navy, brown, green and white, at, from, per yard..25c to 40c

NEW LACE NEW EMBROIDERIES NEW BARRETTES, SIDE COMBS and BACK COMBS

G. A. Richardson & Co. VICTORIA HOUSE

RIBBONS AND **CARBONS**

clear cut and brilliant copies. For manifolding and lasting qualities they also excel.

BAXTER & JOHNSON

Typewriters and Supplies 809 Government St.

Ammunition

HARRIS & SMITH

BOOK EXCHANGE

Notice to Residents of Victoria West

The water will be turned off east of James street on Sunday morning from 5 a. m. until probably 10 a. m.

Esquimalt Waterworks Co., T. Lubbe, Manager.

Next Carnegie Library.

Latest Novelties in

MRS. J. E. ELLIOTT, 760 Yates

CONFIDENCE

plays an important part in business. Especially in your druggist you must have confidence, must feel sure that he will

FILL YOUR PRESCRIPTION

exactly as your doctor wrote it, use the purest drugs and deliver promptly. Many bring their prescriptions here month after month because they have this confidence in

Druggists. Cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

Tel. 201.

Now under original management which established this Cafe. The old well-known standard will be maintained.

Special Club Lunch 35c 12 to 1:30

R. C. DAVIES, Prop. and Mgr.

NEW COLLARS

636 YATES ST.

'PEERLESS"

are unsurpassed for sharp,

Guns, Rifles and

ready for the season
We can supply you with your
wants. We also have a lurge
assortment of
Gun and Rifle Springs, Levers,
Hammers, etc. Gun Stocks
Made to Order.

ACTIVE PASS

THE BON-TON

NECKWEAR

Just Arrived Call and Inspect Them

HALL & CO.

The POODLE DOG Hotel and Restaurant

Bring Us Your Watch

And have it thoroughly overhauled. Don't wait till it breaks down. We employ only expert workmen and guarantee every watch we repair to give satisfactory service. We also

All kinds of Clocks for very reasonable prices.

REDFERN & SONS

Skilled repairers of watches and clocks.

1000 Government Street

Sashes

Woodwork

all Kinds

J. A. SAYWARD.

LUMBER

ROCK BAY VICTORIA, B. C.

Rough and Lumber, Shingles Laths, Etc.

The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability. Mill. Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 623. Telephone 564

709 Yates St., Tel. 413

Sylvester's Henfood for Poultry Is a mixture of all grains containing bone and grit so proportionally mixed that you cannot fall to get eggs from your poultry. Try a sack and fill the egg basket. \$2.25 PEE 100 POUNDS.

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

THE MIKADO BAZAAR Bamboo Blinds for Verandah, 8x 8 and 6x7 for sale here
1404 Government Street (Cor. Johnson Street.)

MAYNE ISLAND HOTEL

Good Fishing and Boating.
BOATS FOR HIRE.

C. J. McDonald -- Prop.

MAYNE, B. C.

SYLVESTER FEED CO.,

Your New Home

When planning a new building, or additions or alterations to your present home, we should appreciate a chance to submit figures covering the necessary plumbing and heating equipment. We are in a position to supply the best makes of sanitary supplies and you will find it to your advantage to at least let us estimate before placing your contract.

Don't forget that we are ready t all times to come immediate-when you need us for repairs r work of any kind. The Colbert Plumbing

and Heating Co., Ltd. 755 Broughton street, near Blan-chard street.

THE NEW ENGLAND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT

Government Street

Established Over 50 Years.

M. & L. Young TELEPHONE 161.

In the Supreme Court of British Col-

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the matter of Lot 1943, Block 65, Victoria City, excepting the easterly 17 feet thereof.

And in the matter of the Quieting Titles. Act.

TAKE NOTICE Henry Emanuel Levy, who claims to be the owner of an estate in fee simple in the above land, has applied to this court under the above act to have his title judicially investigated, the second of the court whom the petition has een referred, has decided to grant said application, and at the expiration of four weeks from the first publication of this notice, will sign a declaration of this notice, will sign a declaration of this notice, will sign a declaration of the favor of said applicant, unless, an adverse claim be prevously filed in the Registry of the Supreme Court at Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, the Ninth day of

Sprague Motor 3 H. P. Direct Current. 230 Volts, 11-5 amp. With Starting Box. All complete and good as new.

FOR SALE

CHEAP

The Colonist

For a Snap in NEW BOILERS

Civic Notice

Victoria Machine Depot Co

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, having determined that it is desirable to grade, tar macadamize, and drain Oak Bay avenue from Fort street to Foul Bay road, and that said work shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Local Improvement General By-law, and amendments thereto, and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the Council in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the said By-law, upon said work of local improvement, giving statement showing the amounts estimated to be chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property to be benefited by the said work, and the report of the City Engineer and City Assessor as aforesaid, having been adopted by the Council, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said report is open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street, and that unless a petition against the said proposed work of local improvement, signed by a majority of the owners of the land or real property to he assessed for such improvement, and representing at least one-half of the value of the said land or real property, is presented to the Council within fifteen days from the date of the first publication of this notice, the Council will proceed with the proposed improvement, under such terms and conditions as to the payment of the cost of such improvement as the Council may by by-law in that behalf regulate and determine. E. W. BRADLEY.

Acting C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C.,

Agust 11th, 1909. The Municipal Council of the Cor-

NOTICE

Dated at Victoria, the Ninth day of August, A. D. 1908.

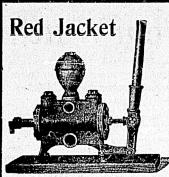
Solicitor for the Applicant.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

RAIL TICKET

Victoria to Seattle, good for pas-

TO SEATTLE .- C. P. RY. OR ANY



FORCE AND LIFT

Write for descriptive catalogue to The Hickman Tue Hardware Co., Ltd

FRESH CHOCOLATES

new "Fair Maid" Chocolate, Jersey Cream, Walnut, Strawberry, Date, Caramel, Ginger, Delicious

Bisque Fudge Walnut Toffee.

Fair Maid crystallized Bon Bons, dainty colors for your table, just as good as they look.

Orchard Fruits, a delicious Austrian Tidbit.

P. & B.

Deadening Felt

partitions for warmth and

deadening sound.

Made in three weights.

Samples and prices on ap-

R. ANGUS

1105 Wharf Street

Tel. 101

бю Fort St.

Long Distance Telephone

To Cumberland, Union Bay

a factor in your business.



plication.

ADELINA PATTI Cream Removes Wrinkles

Mrs. C. Kosche's HAIRDRESSING PAR-1105 Douglas St. Phone 1175.

Select Silver If one thing more than another proves the quality of silverware, it is the mark 1847 ROGERS BROS."

On knives, forks, spoons, etc., it is an unmistakable stamp of quality. Best tea sets, dishes, waiters,

"Silver Plate that Wears"



Notice is hereby given that the fol-Notice is hereby given that the following lots, situated in Cariboo district, are reserved for university purposes from pre-emption, sate or other alienation under the Land Act:—Lots 1,451, 1,462, 1,465, 1,472, 1,326, 1,438, 1,444, 1,460, 1,463, 1,471, 1,325, 1,437, 1,443, 1,449 and 1,462, ACT, 1,252, 1,437, 1,443

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands,
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C., May 27th, 1909.

FOR SALE

Furnished Houseboat at Shawnigan lake, everything complete, a bargain.

A. M. JONES Phone 1711.



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE. Notice is hereby given that the Reserve existing on Crown lands in the vicinity of Babine Lake, Range 5, Coast

District, notice of which was published in the British Columbian Gazette of the 17th December, 1968, is cancelled in set far as it relates to lots No. 1,463 to 1,500, both inclusive. Range 5, Coast District. Depuy Commissioner of Lands. Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., June 5, 1909.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

P.O. BOX 363

FIFTH REGIMENT PARADE ARRANGED

Artillery Will Produce Kit for Inspection on Friday

The following regimental order has been issued by Major A. W. Curric, commanding the Fifth Regiment of Canadian Artilley: "The regiment will parade at the Drill hall on Friday next, 27th inst, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of carrying out the half-yearly kit inspection by Major C. C. Bennett, D.S.A. Dress, drill order. For the purpose of the above all non-commissioned officers and men, though parading in drill order, must bring their tunics, overcoats and helmets, and any other government or regimental property in their possession. Those men who have turned in their uniform will also parade in mufti, and take away their uniform with them.

"(Signed) W. RIDGWAY-WILSON,

"Major, Adjutant."

As will be seen by the above orders issued by Major A. W. Currie the half yearly kit inspection parade has been ordered for Friday next when Major C. C. Bennett, the district inspecting officer, will be present to see that all uniform and equipment drawn by the Fifth Regiment C.G.A. is produced.

The question of equipment is always a difficult one and often expensive for

uniform and equipment drawn by the Fifth Regiment C.G.A. is produced. The question of equipment is always a difficult one and often expensive for a regiment, as there are always a few men who seem to be so regardless of their responsibilities that they leave odd portions of their kit here and there, in odd cupboards where it cannot be found when wanted. Under the new regulations issued by the militia hendquarters some months ago all regimental stores will in future have to be produced twice a year, and presumably any shortage will have to be made good out of the regiment have to be made good out of the regimental bay. Officers of the regiment have been carefully considering the matter since the recent camp and a new form of equipment card has been devised which will be inaugurated on Friday evening and will tend to impress upon the men more clearly the details of the equipment issued to them, and its cash value, for which they will be liable in case they fail to produce it when required for inspection.

The parade called for Friday evening is a compulsory one. The men will parade in serges and will turn in their tunies and other gear. All uniform of all kinds, other than that worn, must be produced together with rifles, belts, haversacks, etc.

rifles, belts, haversacks, etc.

The idea has been broached for the Fifth Regiment C.A., that instead of having company associations as at present these be combined into a regimental association, the work of the company committees being taken over by a regimental committee formed of men chosen by the members of each company. It is considered that better results could thus be secured for the regiment as a whole. It has also been proposed, and this idea is receiving careful consideration that one of the rooms at the Drill hall be furnished as a clubroom for the men and stocked with periodicals, etc., for their use. This will probably be carried out shortly. Another suggestion made is that a league of indoor baseball teams be arranged for the coming winter.

Arrangements are being made for

Arrangements are being made for the forthcoming trip of the Fifth regiment to Seattle. According to the present intention it is proposed to leave Victoria on Sunday morning, spending the afternoon and evening and the following day in Seattle, returning leaving Seattle on Monday night and arriving home early on Tuesday morning.

day morning.

The Sixth Regiment of Vancouver, accompanied by the High School cadets, 18th Ambulance corps, and Piper's society band, spent yesterday in Scattle, going by the steamer Rupert City. The News-Advertiser says:
The headquarters companies of the Sixth were supplemented by A and B Companies from New Westminster, \$5 strong, including the 15 members of the Fife and Drum Band, who came over from the Royal City early in the evening. The khaki uniforms and white helmets of the Sixth Regiment; the blue and red of the Ambulance Corps; the neat khaki and green of the cadets, and the brilliant royal Stewart tartan of the pipers all added to the splendor of the occasion. The women and children, the fathers and brothers and friends who assembled to bid them a happy weekend, aided in making more realistic the picture of a department of a troopship, and when the pipers played "Corn Rigs are Bonnie," as the vessel steamed away, the

COLUMBIA

Double Disc Records

INDESTRUCTIBLE CYLINDERS

FOR SEPTEMBER JUST RECEIVED

These are the best we have ever received, and we invite you in to hear them.

The Leading Talking Machine Store.

1231 Government Street

CUPID AWAITS

Sheriff's Office But He Is Late in Arriving

Cruel Sheriff.

Bricklayers and Plasterers

We have good reasons for claiming your patronage. The very best of reasons, as a visit here will show you when we can talk up the merits of the things you need.

ONLY THE BEST HERE AND PRICED RIGHT.

MARSHALLTOWN HANKS,......\$4.60 MARSHALLTOWN PLASTERERS TROWELS, ETC

DRAKE & HORN

608 YATES STREET

COR. GOVERNMENT ST.

BUY! BUY! BUY!

COPAS & YOUNG

And save your money, not on ONE article, but on everything you buy from us, and the quality we positively guarantee, NO SECONDS.

NORTHWEST CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb. 30¢ C. and Y. INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 35c per lb., or 3 lbs. for\$1.00 ROWAT'S WORCESTER SAUCE, 3 half-pint bottles 25¢ CLARK'S POTTED MEATS (for sandwiches), 4 tins 25¢ CANADIAN SARDINES, 4 tins for25¢ OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR, sack. \$2.00 CALGARY RISING SUN FLOUR, sack\$1.75 This Flour will be \$1.85 per sack next Wednesday. CHIVER'S ENGLISH JAM, 2 jars for35¢ CLARK'S OR ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS, 3 tins

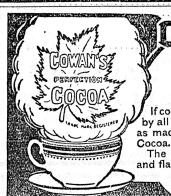
PATRONIZE THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner of Fort and Broad Streets.

Phone 94 and 133

Phone 94 and 133



COWAN'S PERFECTION

(MAPLE LEAF LABEL) If cocoa is your favorite beverage by all means enjoy it at its best— as made with Cowan's Perfection

The acme of purity, richness and flavor.

THE COWAN CO. Limited,

Quamichan Lake

 $13^{-1}/_{5}$ acres, commanding full view of lake; part cleared and in grass and the balance partly cleared, giving good pasture. Modern residence of 7 rooms, bath, etc., acetylene gas, is situated well above the lake. Barn and stable, small cottage for help. Boat house.

WHITTOME

DUNCAN, V. I.



544-546 Yates Street
VICTORIA, B. C., Agents
ee 59. P. O. Drawer 613

\$50,000

Debentures

good incorporated British Columbia company bearing to PER CENT in-

For further particulars

HEISTERMAN FORMAN & CO

Phone 55 - - 1207 Gov't St.

and intervening points.

An all copper line now completed and open for business. Talking perfect.

Make the "Long Distance"

\$25.00 For 25 Cents

First Prize \$25.00 Second Prize . . . \$15.00 Third Prize \$10.00

Just add a line to the following incomplete Limerick, and try for one of these prizes.

Be sure you attend the Fall Fair, For the Women's new building is there. Art, music, you'll find, Food for body and mind, etc.

Send in your answer—don't wait—do it now. Contest closes on September 15, 1909.

Result of the contest will be announced on the opening day of the Fair, at 5 p. m., at the reception given by Mrs. Dunsmuir in the Women's Building.

Write your line, your name and address on separate paper, enclose 25 cents and send it to The Limerick Manager, care M. W. Waltt & Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

RESERVE.

Deputy Commissioner of Land Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C., May 27th, 1909.

ESQUIMALT WATERWORKS COMPANY

The Directors are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of about nine hundred tons of east iron socket pipes and special castings.

Copies of specification and forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Company's office, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.
Scaled tenders, which must be on the prescribed form only, will be received up to 12 o'clock at noon on the fifteenth day of September next.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or other tender.

T. LUBBE, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C.

Victoria, B. C., August 10th, 1909. MAKE YOUR TRIP TO SEATTLE by S.S. Iroquois, daily at 9 a. m.

LEMON GONNASSON & CO.

DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY. Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian managany and Eastern birch flooring.

THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS

soldiers cheered and the crowd answered them again and again.

One little incident marred the scene. Just at the last two men, members of the Ambulance Corps, clambered down the gangway, grumbling loudly at the accommodation given and refusing to make the trip. It was an ugly sight to see these men in His Majesty's uniform so far disgrace themselves and their country, acting thus in a manner unworthy of civilians—still more of soldous. Their names could not be ascertained, but they cast a stain on as fine a corps of soldiers as one can wish, and what is more, they have dishonored their city and their country. A more cowardly, disreputable incident can scarcely be imagined.

However, it is better to forget such happenings as this, and all Vancouver wishes well to her representatives at the celebration in the Sound City of "Vancouver Day."

Notice to Taxpayers

By the end of the present month the By the end of the present month the annual tax notices now being prepared by the city tax collector's staff will be issued. The staff is working overtime in getting out the notices and all will be in the hands of the taxpayers within the next ten days. The taxes are due and payable by October 31, and if paid before that date the regular one-sixth discount will be allowed.

Lovers Impatiently Beseige

Cruel Sheriff.

Cupid, disconsolate, sat upon the steps of the court house for over two hours yesterday while the official issuer of marriage licenses dallied with his noonday meal, or otherwise occupied himself. Impatiently the God of Love awaited the appearance of the sheriff, the while three young and hopeful couples paced back and forth hoping against hope that the necessary preliminary steps to their being wedded would no longer be delayed.

In the meantime the clerks in the provincial police office were kept busy modestly denying that they had any official status in the matter of issuing marriage licenses. Police, as they al-

ELEVATION

FORT ST Handsone have three storey brick block being erected for the Colbert Plumbling & Heating Company, on the north side of Fort street above Douglas street, at a cost of \$12,000. The site is now being blasted out preparatory to a start on the erection of the building. The basement will be occupied by the machine shop, and on the first floor will be located the office, show rooms and the shop, while on the two upper floors will be located suites of apartments.

AGAIN IN CHARGE OF POODLE DOG

R. C. Davies, Former Proprietor of Popular Restaurant Takes Control

To bring the Poodle Dog restaurant and hotel up to the high standard which it enjoyed when formerly under his management is the determination of R. C. Davies, who has again acquired control of that popular hostelry, and will thoroughly renovate it and make it one of the best places of its kind on the Pacific Coast. When Mr. Davies was proprietor of the Poodle Dog for ten years, from 1896 until the fall of 1906, it occupied a unique position in the favor of the public. Opened over twenty years ago by the late Louis Marboeuf, the one-time chef for Emperor Maxmillian, and later prominent in restaurant business in San Francisco, and who named the place after the famous Poodle Dog cafe in the Golden Gate City, the business was taken over in 1896 by Mr. Davies. For ten years the reputation of Victoria's Poodle Dog steadily grew under the careful management of Mr. and Mrs. Davies, until there were fewer better known restaurants and hotels on the Coast. Three years ago Mr. Davies disposed To bring the Poodle Dog restaurant until there were fewer better known restaurants and hotels on the Coast. Three years ago Mr. Davies disposed of the business, and since then has been successfully engaged in the real estate business. During that period the proprietorship of the place changed hands several times. Now the owners of the premises have again placed their trust in Mr. and Mrs. Davies, and henceforth the success of this favorite restaurant is assured. To get back to the old standard is Mr. Davies determination, and those who are conversant with his well known ability as a restauranteur are certain that he will succeed.

It is the intention to thoroughly

It is the intention to thoroughly renovate the premises. Everything will be brought up to date, and the keynote will be comfort and convenience. It is the intention to serve a business man's luncheon at the reasonable rate of 35 cents, and a table d'hote dinner at 75 cents. The viands will be of the best, and in fact everything about the place will be first-class in every respect. The upstairs portion of the hotel will be thoroughly gone over, renovated and made practically new. An innovation to which Mrs. Davies will give special attention will be afternoon tea, which will be served daily, and like the rest of the catering will be of the very best. The hope of the new management is to see all their old patrons back again and an ever-increasing business with the travelling public and new comers.

ways are, they could only tell the impatient couples that the sheriff is the whole thing, and that in his hands only rests the privilege to issue the document which would terminate the single blessedness of the visitors from across the boundary.

In an automobile, with horn a-tooting, drove up one of the young couples from the Sound city. The driver dismounted, and ran up to the door of the sheriff's office. Nothing doing. The door was locked, and no one appeared in response to the repeated knocks. Just at that instant another young couple sauntered around the corner. Their success in securing entrance was equally marked. Around to the provincial police office went the strangers. Here their hopes were borne up by the information that the sheriff would be back at 3 o'clock. In the meantime two other couples met with a like reception.

Half an hour later the four couples were back again impatiently awaiting for the hour of three. It arrived, but

Half an hour later the four couples were back again impatiently awaiting for the hour of three. It arrived, but not so the sheriff. Misfortune drew the disappointed ones together. They struck up an acquaintanceship, and, seated on the steps of the sheriff's office, they figuratively mingled their tears and condoled with one another. Whether the sheriff ever arrived, history does not relate. The spectacle of fond hopes dashed was too much fond hopes dashed was too much fond hopes dashed was too much for the scribe, who turned his back on this picture of woe and departed.

Snaps for Scholars.—Rubitout Erasers, 5c each. Rowney's Famous R Erasers, 5c, 10c, and 15c each. Faher's HB Lead Pencils, 35c per dozen. Exercise Books, special English Stock, 25c per dozen. Victoria Book and Stationery Co. Limited tionery Co., Limited.

High School Opening, 1909.—Bring your order to the right shop, and have it filled quickly. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited. *

Exceptionally Low Prices for the new Fall Coats, which include Empire and Tight Fitting styles. Materials and workmanship guaranteed. Call and see them. Prices, \$18.75, \$12.75, \$8.55 and \$5.85. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street. Dysentery is a dangerous disease but can be cured. Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera, and Diarrhoca Remedy has been successfully used in nine epidemics of dysentery. It has never been known to fail. It is equally valuable for children and adults, and when reduced with water and sweetened, it is pleasant to take.

DIVIDENDS

class in every respect. The upstairs portion of the hotel will be thoroughly gone over, renovated and made practically new. An innovation to which Mrs. Davies will give special attention will be afternoon tea, which will be served daily, and like the rest of the catering will be of the very best. The hope of the new management is to see all their old patrons back again and an ever-increasing business with the travelling public and new comers.

A vote for the Tramway agreement is a vote for linking the fruit and agricultural lands adjacent to Victoria with the city.

DIVIDENDS

The British Columbia Permanent Loan Company pays thousands of their depositors on their current accounts. The whole amount or any either depositors on their current accounts. The whole amount or any either with interest at the rate of 4 per cent, compounded semi-annually devented their depositors on their current accounts. The whole amount or any other depositors on their current accounts. The whole amount or any thereof depositors on their current accounts. The whole amount or any thereof depositors on their current accounts. The whole amount or any other depositors on their current accounts. The whole amount or any thereof deposited can be withdraw at any time by cheque, to-per an account with this old established and enterprising company and receive a fair rate of interest in resulting public and new comers, and the provided and the pr

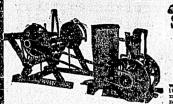
REAL ESTATE AGENT

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Gasoline and Oil Engines

FOR ALL PURPOSES



SOME WON'T BELIEVE IT

A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H. P. Jack-of-all-Trades

GASOLINE ENGINE

saw wood as fast as two men can handle to also pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, es butter, runs cream separator, in fact fur-es power for all farm purposes. Every farmor should have one

These engines are better and more reliable than others, because we sell a larger engine for its rating than any other makes.

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

510 Johnson Street Office Cor. Yates and Broad Streets.

Phone 82

Warehouse Phone 1611

ELECTRIC FANS

ADJUSTABLE FOR BRACKET OR DESK USE, complete, ready to use, each\$13.50

The Hinton Electric Co., Limited GOVERNMENT STREET

Bowes' Liver and Indigestion Cure

Makes life worth living. Gives a strong, new grip on life with redoubled energy.

> PROMOTES A CLEAR COMPLEXION

and bright eyes. It cleanses and strengthens the whole sys-tem completely. 50c per bottle, at this store only.



CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

relephones 425 and 450.

1228 Government Street, near Yates,

Saturday Specials

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST MEATS IN THE CITY LEG OF MUTTON ..
 LEG OF MUTTON
 18¢

 PRIME ROLLED ROAST BEEF
 12½¢

 BEST POT ROASTS
 9¢
 FINE RUMP ROASTS BEST BOILING BEEF6¢
 SHOULDER STEAK
 10¢

 SUGAR CURED HAMS
 20¢

 SUGAR CURED BACON
 22¢

 1423 Douglas Street
 Tel. 1701

DOUGLAS MARKET

1423 Douglas Street

For PURE DRUGS at

Reasonable prices

Ask to be shown the

Staple lines carried at the

EMPRESS DRUG HALL

peliability is our watchword

GEO. E. FRASER & CO.

914 Government St. Phone 542.



NOTICE "Water Act, 1909."

"Water Act, 1909."

Attention is called to section 192 of the "Water Act, 1909," which requires any person to whom any power or authority has been granted, pursuant to the "Rivers and Streams Act," to surrender such authority within one year of the passage of said "Water Act," and proceeding a license for some thorseunder. receive a license for same thereunder. FRED J. FULTON Chief Commissioner of Lands.

Lands Department, Victoria, 19th July, 1909. Subscribe for THE COLOMIST

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY COMPANY

Alberni Branch.

Proposals For Grading and Bridging. Sealed tenders will be received by Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Monday, September 6th for the grading and bridging of the Alberni branch from the 108th mile to Alberni (27½ miles) according to plans and specifications to be seen on and after August 7, at the office of Mr. Bainbridge, Division Engineer E. & N. Railway, Victoria, and Mr. H. J. Cambie, Chief Engineer, E. & N. Railway, Vancouver.

rer.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
R. MARPOLE, Vice-Pres.
Vancouver, B. C., July 20, 1909.

Here and There

The announcement made by Dr. Fagan a few days ago that all the funds necessary for the erection and equipment of the Tranquille Sanitarium for tuberculosis excepting \$35,000 have been raised will be read with great satisfaction. This sum is very small when it is to the interest of every man, woman and child in British Columbia that the sanitarium shall be completed and pald for at the carliest possible moment.

We are all too apt to think that because neither we nor our families have contracted this disease that the measures taken to fight it do not effect us. This is a mistake. It is just because consumption is not prevalent in this province that we can work with the greatest hope of success. If the disease can be eradicated in any part of Canada that part is British Columbia with its mild climate, its great forests, breathing healing balsam into the air, its wide dry beit and perhaps, more important still, its distance from the great centres of population where tonics in the world,

To those who are growing old, Dr. Hutchinson says nothing does more to keep a man in health than a hobby. "Don't begin to cut down on view things until they cut down on you. Keep on full steam ahead until you feel a bump, or at least a distinct grating. You'll go farther and happier and far more usefully than by anxious straining on the lookout for rocks and shoals which often don't exist, though they may be down on the churts. There are plenty such. First and most vital, keep up your exercise and recreations, especially the latter. Don't drop any of your outdoor interests unless you can acquire new ones in their places. Change your sports in quality if you must (but not till then), but never in quantity except to increase. Drop tennis when you find it exhausts you, or hurries your heart afterwards, or disturbs your sleep; but take an hour a day more golf in its place. . As long as you ilke to take active exercise and sport, and feel exhilarated and refreshed, even if a little stiffened by them, keep them up; they are doing you good. When you feel that they are getting a little too much for you, when you don't feel fresher for them next day, cut down on them a little in intensity."

But though all who have lived on the Atlantic Coast or in Great Britain can not help noticing the absence of the signs of tuberculosis in our cities, it would be a mistake to suppose that it does not exist. Every one who has lived here for a number of years knows of some friend or acquaintance who has been its victim and physicians say that there are always among their patients some sufferers from consumption.

natients some sufferers from consumption.

Dr. Fagan says that he receives hundreds of letters asking for admission to the sanitarium. The case he cites is one of those that shows the great need of such a hospital. The mother of a young family who contracts the disease is, of all patients, the most helpless. The son, the daughter, or even the husband can be tended, and if the mother has the needed knowledge and sufficient money, precautions can be taken to protect any member of the household from contagion. But the mother must be about as long as she can. Let her be ever so careful or so intelligent, let her husband be ever so unselfish she cannot be

as she can. Let her be ever so careful or so intelligent, let her husband be ever so unselfish she cannot be properly nursed or cared for unless a nurse is engaged.

Even then the difficulty of preventing her recovery from being retarded, if recovery Is possible, by household cares is very great. In such cases and in many others the great need of a sanitarium must be felt. There is, perhaps, no province where in proportion of the whole population there are more single men and women. When these people fall ill they must go to a hospital. For them the sanitarium is the greatest boon in the case of inciplent tuberculosis. It has been proved boyond a doubt that the great majority of the patients treated at Tranquille have been greatly benefitted. Many have been cured and but few cases have terminated fatally. In the work of externinating the disease this sanitarium will fill a very important place. For that reason it is worthy of the support of all. Many have contributed in various ways but there is a large proportion of the people of the province, both in town and country, who have not yet felt it necessary to work for this object. Is this wise? If tuberculosis is here it is certain that if unchecked it will spread. If the doctors and nurses in the sanitarium can cure some patients and relieve all it is the part of wisdom to support it.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson has written a book. Most people who are familiar with his magazine articles will expect to gain both instruction and enter-tainment from his book "Instinct and Health."

tainment from his book "Instinct and Health."

The work, according to a review in Chamber's Journal, is directed against the food reformers of whom the world in these days is full. Dr. Hutchinson does not believe that it is good for us to think too much of what we shall eat or what we shall drink. For the most part, we may eat what we like. The man or woman who wants to be well must "cultivate life in the sunshine and fresh air, have little to do with patent foods or quack medicines, lean towards time-tested foods, cultivate a healthy omniverousness and avoid monotony."

This writer does not believe that

vate a healthy omniverousness and avoid monotony."

This writer does not believe that the human race has reached the twentieth century without having discovered what foods would give us all leave to eat all the meat we wanted and to vary our diet with fat and sweets. He does not agree with the Jews, who prohibit pork, and says that he has seen more cases of dyspepsia cured by the use of breakfast bacon than by any kind of drug or restricted diet. Unlike so many of the teachers of the day, Dr. Hutchinson tells us that, so far from degenerating, the men and women of this generation are physically more perfect than any that have preceded them. This he takes as a proof that this western world has discovered what, in the main, is the most suitable food on which to nourish the body.

body.

Nor does he think that a sparing diet is to be recommended to those who work hard and live, as all should, much in the open air. He says "every particle of energy which sparkles in our eyes, which moves our muscles, which moves our muscles, the same of the same o particle of energy which sparkles in our eyes, which moves our muscles, which warms our imaginations, is spalight cunningly woven into our food by the living cell, whether vegetable or animal. Every movement, every word, every thought, every aspiration represents the expenditure of precisely so much energy derived from food. Cut off our supply of second-hand sunlight, and our human lamps go out like an arc light, when the current is broken. We are literally what we have eaten."

If we want to have clear brains we ought to take plenty of muscular exercise, for there is no special food that is good for this rather than any other part of the body. Even mustard and spices, against which so much has been said, have their uses as aids instead of hindrances to digestion, and oatmeal, in spite of the fact that it has been the chief diet of a strong and vigorous race, is pronounced as far from being a perfect a strong and vigorous race, is pro-nounced as far from being a perfect

White bread and meat are regarded as the staples of life, and we are

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warned against the use of concentrated foods.

If Dr. Hutchinson would have us eat what is set before us, he would order us to eat it slowly. Rush and hurry are foes to digestion. Nor would he have us work too long and too hard. "Long, grinding, treadmill hours of labor are degrading and benumbing to all that is best in human nature."

nature."

Very few people get enough sleep.

Most of us need nine hours, and there would be no insomnia if we lived much in the open air and took cold baths frequently. If there is a reaction a cold bath is worth all the tonics in the world.

If, as is feared, the salmon will, by this means be killed off it will be a great misfortune. This harvest of the sea feeds many other people in the world besides the people of British Columbia and Washington. Canada, by the salmon hatcheries on the Fraser river, has done, her best to, supply the loss caused by the canneries. There is some talk-of-using the same wasteful way of fishing as our neighbors do and so forcing them to be less greedy. But this would be wrong. Surely the United States government will not allow the canners to prevent the fish from coming up the river. If they are hatched in the Fraser British Columbia fishermen should be allowed their fair share of the fish and every means ought to be taken to allow some of them to reach the spawning grounds. The loss of the salmon would be a far greater misfortune than the be a far greater misfortune than the slaughter of the sea ofter which has almost disappeared or of the seal which is every year becoming scarcer. The disappearance of these beautiful and valuable sea creatures shows how destructive and selfish an animal man is

Sing On, Oh Heart! Sing On, Oh Heart!
Oh Heart, sing on! the drought is long
The birds are panting—stilled their
song;
The typhoon marshalls in the plain,
The air is hot, no sign of rain.
But still, Oh Heart, sing on!

Oh Heart, sing on! somewhere bides She
Who lives, and hopes, and waits for
thee,
I know not when nor where thy quest
Shall end, and thou shalt find thy rest,
But still, Oh Heart, sing on!

Sing on Oh Heart! the summit far Is topped by light of yonder star; The climb is sheer, not paved with ease, The wind is mournful in the trees, But still, Oh Heart, sing on!

Sing on, Oh Heart! that thou carst sing Holds sure the promise of the spring, And love's fruitfon full and long.
And thine own height above the throng, And so, Oh Heart, sing on!

—Richard Wightman in Success Magazine.

Asserting Her Rights

Whatever we may think of this physician's dictum regarding any particular article of diet, there is something about the tone of his writing and his outlook on life, wholesome and exhilarating in an age when many of us are inclined to be pessimistic if not morbid. One of the city children sent for a two weeks' outing in the country by the Fresh Air Fund, was playing in a field near the farm-house where she was being hospitably entertained.

was being hospitably entertained. A lamb was tethered in the same field, and, as the child had never seen one in her life, it was naturally an object of great interest to her. The lamb was lonely and kept up a continual bleating. Exasperated at last by its incessant walls, the little girl, stamping her foot, said:

"You can tell your ma-a and your pa-a and your whole family if you like. I have just as good a right here as you. The woman who brought me said I could play here, and I'm going

as you. The woman who brought me said I could play here, and I'm going to stay; so there"

the year for the big salmon run. Every four years the fish have until now come into the Fraser river in such great numbers that the canners could not preserve all that the fishermen caught. This year they have not been able to get as many fish as they prepared for. This is not because there are not as many salmon in the sea as in former years which are hurrying to the Fraser and the Columbia to lay the eggs which will be hatched into young salmon. The fish are caught on their way to the river by the salmon traps on the Sound. The canners there have to throw away the fish. It is said the canners are so greedy that they will not even stop fishing on the one day in the week which was agreed upon as necessary to allow enough fish to escape to the spawning grounds. Be sure and take a bottle of Cham-Berlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy with you when starting on your trip this summer. It cannot be obtained on board the trains or obtained on board the trains or steamers. Changes of water and climate often cause sudden attacks of diarrhoea, and it is best to be pre

There are 175 million cells in the

PANTAGES

We are having a little trouble of our own in British Columbia. This is the year for the big salmon run. Every four years the fish have until now come into the Fraser river in

WEEK AUGUST 23rd LeWITT, ASHMORE and Co. Present their Farcical Comedy, A Pair of White Ducks.

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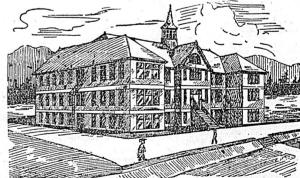
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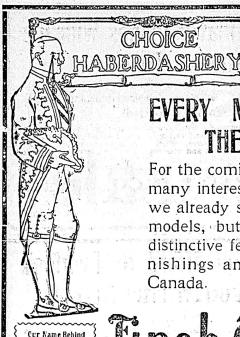
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Get Pamphlet

YACHT TILLICUM

General Agent

Vancouver, Aug. 21.—In the final race for the Gravely cup this afternoon, the sloop Adanac, owned by H. noon, the sloop Adanac, owned by H. Stone, beat the Tillicum, owned by F. G. T. Lucas, by a minute. It was close work between these boats throughout, but the Adanac managed to nose out a winner in the light wind which pre-

valled.

Although the Tillicum only obtained second place, yet Captain Lucas gets the cup, which is awarded on points. The Tillicum won the first race, but got second in the second and

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing and when it is entirely closed, Deaf-ness is the result, and unless the inness is the result, and unless the in-flammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an in-flamed condition of the mucuous sur-

third races of the series. The Adanac was not launched when the first race was safled, but won the second and the final race today, scorling ten points. The Tillicum's one first and two seconds give her 11 points and the cup. Other starters were the Aloha, Calt. More than 30 miles an hour was attained by the fast New York motor lidge.

Tennis at Newport

Newport, R. I., Aug. 21.—The fea-ture of the afternoon play in the tenmis tournament was a hotly contested match between McLoughlin and Long, the Pacific coast player, which was won by McLoughlin. Five sets were necessary. R. N. Palmer, after losing the first set to E. P. Larned, took the next set rather easily, while W. F. Johnson, the University of Pennsylvania crack, was defeated by F. C. vania crack, was defeated by F. C. Calston in five sets. Other winners were E. H. Whitney, N. Johnson, F. C. Inman, C. S. Rogers, and B. Wag-

Swimming Records Philadelphia, Aug. 21.—Two

of the Middle Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Association were broken today in the annual swimming championships held on the Schuylkill river, a number of athletes from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrin, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucuous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrin) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrin Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Pills for constipation.

Ask for Booklet

Speedy Motor Boat.

Alexandria Bay, N. Y., Aug. 21.—
More than 30 miles an hour was attained by the fast New York motor boat Dixie II. in the closing event of the gold challenge cup races today. The Dixie II. thus establishes a new fresh water motor boat record, and retains the cup. The Dixie's speed superiority was so apparent as she defeated the Duquesne of the Frontenac Yacht club, the Jan of the Gananoque club and Stranger of the Chippewa bay Yacht club, that the contest was robbed of interest. For 32 miles the time of the Dixie II. was 58 mins, 15 secs. The Dixie II. was tached to the Thousand Island Yacht club.

Small Crowd Sees Lacrosse.

Small Crowd Sees Lacrosse.

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Barely a thousand peeple saw the start of the Shamrock-Capital match on the Shamrock grounds, a mere shadow of the crowd which such a contest has usually brought there in modern times. Above that everything looked most favorable for a good lacrosse match, two teams apparently in the pink of condition, a smooth springy field and a pleasant temperature joined to a cloudy sky. The score was Shamrocks 11, Capitals 5.

STRATHCONA, Alta, Aug. 21.—Andrew Maloney, a teamster in the employ of the Bitullithe Paving Co., was thrown to the ground and horses and wagon passed over him early today. Death was instantaneous from dislocation of the neck. He leaves a large family. tion of family.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE

Annual Regatta Held Yesterday Attracts Large Attendance

The regatta held at Shawnigan lake the regatta nent at Snawnigan lake yesterday was a huge success. The popular summer resort was thronged with a merry crowd of people seeking amusement and they certainly were not disappointed.

The weather was ideal and the dif-ferent athletic events were keenly contested. The committee in charge is to be congratulated on the excellence of the arrangements and the manner to be congratulated on the excellence of the arrangements and the manner in which the events were carried out. In spite of the lengthy programme of events everything was finished on time and in a satisfactory manner to all concerned. There was something doing all the time for the spectators. A continual stream of closely contested races never allowed the interest to flagg. The usual waits and delays were entirely lacking.

The contests between the different club fours were, in all cases keenly contested, providing close finishes and much excitement.

The sailing race went to Captain McTavish, who won handly in the Wasp. The result of the motor boat race is in doubt and will not be settled till later. The race for single scuil pleasure boats went to W. Means with Mr. Barry second.

The first boat in the club fours, between W. Laing's crew and that of Brooke, resulted in a win for the latter crew. The winner pulled a strong race and finished about a length to the good.

The second heat between Donaldson

ter crew. The winner pulled a strong race and finished about a length to the good.

The second heat between Donaldson and Sweeney resulted in a win for Sweeney by two lengths.

The third heat between Lawson and McCarter went to McCarter by a margin of one length. In the fourth, Hughes beat Hunter by two lengths. In the fifth the crew stroked by Sweeney succeeded in defeating the winners of the first heat. The crew stroked by Brookes pulled a hard race and were only beaten after a race that brought out the best efforts of the winners. In the sixth, the spectators were treated to a really exciting finish, the crew stroked by Hughes beating McCarter by a bare half-length.

The finals between the crews of Sweeney and Hughes resulted in a win for the former by one and one half lengths. Sweeney's crew won on superior form.

A race that excited much interest was that between the three well known Bay scullers, Donaldson, Kennedy and Elworthy. In this race Donaldson proved to be the winner, and Elworthy second. Kennedy had trouble keeping to the course, and finished outside the flags marking the finish.

trouble keeping to the course, and finished outside the flags marking the finish.

The other events were interesting and pulled off in good order. The winners follow:
Ladles' single scull—First, Miss Robertson; second, Mrs. Burns.
Canoe' race, 'Iddy and gentleman—Won by Mr. Hughes and Miss Mellan. Double sculls, lady and gentleman—Won by H. Munro and Miss Robertson. Swimming race, '200 yards—First, Kiddle; second, Kinney.
Girls' single scull, under 16 years—Won by Miss Robertson.
Greasy Pole—First, J. Bendrodt; second, Koenig.
Marathon road race—P. Barry.
Hop, step and jump—A. Berry.
Putting shot—G. Frame.
Long diving contest—Fred White.
Single scull race, open for gentlemen—P. Barry.
Tug of war—Shawnigan Lake team. In the evening the crowd thoroughly enjoyed themselves dancing to popular airs provided by a competent orchestra.
The main object of the committee

orchestra.

The main object of the committee of the Shawnigan Lake regatta is to raise funds to bulld a club house and float to facilitate the running of boating events. Yesterday's successful event will add materially to the fund. The committee in charge of the reevent will add materially to the fund. The committee in charge of the regatta wish to thank those who so liberally contributed prizes for the different events. It shows a spirit that is thoroughly appreciated by the men in charge. The festivities were concluded by a presentation of a Billiken to Mrs. Koenig by the committee. To her is due much of the success of the event.

torum nothing but the titanic struggle

to take place today at the Royal Athletic park has been talked of. If there

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is our and young.

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LAMBS TO THE SLAUGHTER

Colonist Nine Ready to Take Rivals Into Camp for Money, Chalk or Marbles Today the slab artists of the Times will endeavor to hand the 1858 nine of this great family journal a few pointers in the gentle, but none the less popular, art of baseball. With a Sattery which is reported to have been a bunch of cast offs from the major leagues the afternoon pen pushers feel confident that they can put it all over the representatives of the publication which last fall celobrated its afticit naniversary. Not so, and again not so, For the past two weeks within the precincts of the Colonist's sanctum sanctorum nothing but the itanic struggle

Paymaster Killed and Robbed.

Bluefield, Va., Aug. 21.—News reached here tonight from Fock, W. Va., that W. P. Oakley, paymaster of the Franklin Construction company, had been shot to death by an unknown man and robbed of \$2,000. The murderer was pursued by a posse, captured and lynched, according to the report.

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Lord Strathcona arrived in Montreal this morning and will remain here for two days before proceeding West. Questioned regarding the report that

he is going to speak before the Canadian Club at Winnipeg, his lordship remarked: "Oh, there are lots of younger men to do the talking."
"You are not thinking of taking a well-earned rest from the post of high commissioner?" asked a reporter

"We do not discuss these things," was Lord Strathcona's reply; "we just do them." And he laughed easily.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 24.—As an evidence of reviving business conditions in the coke regions in Western Pennsylvania coke operators have set broadcast advertisements for 2,000 miners, coke drawers and laborers.



thieves, & delight in stealing articles of value "-

is anything which the Colonist nine does not know about shoots, in, out and over, spit 'salls and all the other fine points of the game it is now up to the aggregation from across the street to get busy and tattle. The Colonist nine is there, ready for the fray. Threatened with annihilation if they lose the game nine young hopefuls upon whom rest the honor of this publication have been trained to the minute. Under the game nine young hopefuls upon whom rest the honor of this publication have been trained to the minute. Under the careful eye of Conch Coldwell the trying out process has been conducted. Ergo. It looks like easy money. The nine who will represent the Colonist and who are sworn to come back with their shields or on them are as follows (no allowance being made for the huge crowd of sympathizers who will doubtless be on hand when his umps Wattelett starts the big fixture): Sargison, c.; Macdougall, p.; Coldwell, 1b.; Grassie, 2b., Frohlick, 3b.; More, ss.; Smith, ff.; Connell, cf.; Gray, If.; Lewys, spare. Douglas N. McIntyre, manager; Lieut. G. Gordon Smythe, first aid to the injured and official scribe.

For the hated rival across the way the following hopefuls will be duly instructed in the mysteries of the diamond: R. Shields, c.; T. Townsley, p.; C. Macdonald, lb.; M. Healy, 2b.; C. Banfield, 3b.; J. Andrews, ss.; S. Bowers, If.; W. Lemm, cf.; A. Dunn, rf.; also rans, A. Wills, W. Stevens, A. Dodds, O. L. Hitcheck, and any others who have nerve enough to take the place of the slaughtered.

nerve enough to take the place of the slaughtered.

Two Women Drown

Two Women Drown

Smith's Falls, Ont., Aug. 21.—Mrs.
Stephens, 28 years old, and her sister,
Miss Jones, 21 years old, of Syracuse,
N.Y., who were visiting friends in Jasper, a village six miles from here,
were drowned while fishing in a small
creek yesterday, but how the accident
occurred probably never will be known,
as there were no eye-witnesses. The
supposition is that they were changing
seats and had fallen in.

MAKES START TOWARDS POLE

(Continued from Page 1.)

was light, and we were able to make eight miles an hour. Then the motor stopped, probably on account of the balance of the ship being destroyed. The shape of the balloon as it was when we started was now lost through the letting out of so much gas at a high altitude, and the engineers set about inflating it in order to restore it to its original form.

"The retarder was finally let down. With the motor stopped we drifted northward over the icefields in complete silence. Wellman caught sight of two ships toward the south, which proved to be the Fram and the Arctic, carrying a Norwegian expedition. A little later the engineer succeeded in starting the motor, and our course was set northwest, Wellman having declared he would return to his camp. Near the edge of the floating iceberg the improvised guide rope was caught and held fast by an ice floe. The Fram having seen us and come near, Wellman shouted to the crew to send off a boat and release the line.

"The Fram took the airship in tow and proceeded for two hours, towing us slowly, then the wind became stronger, and the airship jerked and careened from side to side. The tow rope was straining the car violently again, and as it was feared it would break, Wellman decided to come down to the surface of the water to permit taking off the Instruments, crew and dogs. This was successfully carried out, and all were taken aboard the Fram. The wind freshened suddenly and the tow cable parted.

"The America floated away rapidly, the Fram following, finally recovering her. Strange to say the America was little damaged, and all her parts will be used in a now airship. The motors and other machinery were undamaged.

Paymaster Killed and Robbed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The first of the opera singers to arrive this season were on the steamer La Loraine, which reached here from Havre today. They were about 25 members of Oscar Hammerstein's force who have come for what is known as the "educational opera" at the Manhattan opera house opening on August 30. Margarete Sylvia, soprane, and the new Spanish tenor Carasa were members of the part.

JUST RECEIVED

2 Carloads American

Black and Galvanized. All sizes-prices right.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld. Ly.

Your Fall Suit, Sir!

Might as well be decided about now. You'll find some excellent Sults here, smart styles, A1 tailoring.

WORSTED AND SERGE SUITS, blue and black, single and double breasted. Special Values.....\$13 and \$15 TWEED, WORSTED AND OTHER FABRICS, fine suits in all the new colorings. Special Values.\$10, \$15 and \$20



W. G. Cameron,

The Cash Clothier

RIFLES

Large, full stock just

WINCHESTER, MARLIN AND SAVAGE

Your Inspection Invited

J. R. COLLISTER 1221 GOVT. ST. PHONE 663

Let Us Estimate on Your Wiring

Electrical Fixtures

Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed.
Prices right.

HAWKINS & HAYWARD PHONE 643.

728 YATES ST.

STRIKE RIOTS GROW SERIOUS

Attempt Made to Blow Up Building of Pressed Steel Car Company

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 21.-A night of nen closed the week at the Pressed steel Car Company's plant at Schoen-

FIRE IN MONTEREY

Central Portion of Northern Mexican City Burning—May Be of Political Origin

Mexico City, Aug. 22.—Word reached here after midnight tonight that the central portion of the city of Monterey is burning, and that the federal telegraph office is on fire.

All telegraphic communication between Monterey and this city and Monterey and Laredo has been cut off.

off.

It is not known whether the fire has any connection with the political disturbances in Montercy, but the fact that it started in the wholesale drug store owned by the son of General Trevino, commander of the Montercy military zone, and the opponent of General Reyes, is considered significant.



men closed the week at the Pressed Steel Car Coapany's plant at Schoenville. A daring attempt to blow up the office building of the company was made. This was the signal for serious clashes between the state troops and strike sympathisers, in which a dozen or more were injured. Shortly after ten o'clock tonight over half a thousand women and their children gathered about the company's restaurant in McKee's rocks. One, bolder than the others, drawing a gas pipe loaded with powder, threw it at the feet of a trooper's horse. The bomb failed to explode. A more serious riot occurred near the viaduct over the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railway. Strike sympathizers began stopping street cars and holding passengers up for close scrutiny. Three men who could not satisfactorily explain their presence in McKee's Rocks were 'bodily hurled through a car window. Then members of the mob on the street bruilally attacked them. The three men were dragged to the edge of the viaduct, 50 feet below which lay the tracks of the railroad, and they only escaped being thrown over by the arrival of a detachment of troops. Shortly before 11 o'clock an attempt was made to blow up the office building of the car plant, a three-stery frame structure erected close to the stockade fence nearest the company's house. Nitro-glycerine caps were thrown over the stockade, and over 20 feet of base, ment rock supporting the office-building was torn away by the explosion. There is no clue to that indenity of the men responsible for the deed. FIRE IN MONTEREY

Manufactured by

VANCOUVER MILLING & GRAIN CO., Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

is temporarily delayed today owing to a drizzling rain which fell this morning. It is not likely the binders will be able to start again before Monday but on that day it is expected every binder in the country will be in operation. Reports from Moose Mine indicate that the crop is nearly all harvested and three weeks will see threshing commenced. Harvest hands are still scarce.

TRACK ATHLETICS - LACROSSE - CRICKET

AQUATIC GALA **GREAT SUCCESS**

F. Crompton Wins Two B. C. Championships at Gorge Carnival

EXCITING FINISH

IN MILE EVENT

Vancouver Gains Possession of Colonist Cup—Interesting Day's Sport

atic gala heig at the state of any afternoon provided an enjoyaday's sport, six championships bedeelded, honors resting easy been Victoria and Vancouver. Vicia won the 100-yards, 440-yards infor) and the 50-yards, 440-yards infor) and the 50-yards, 440-yards infor) and the 50-yards junior events; ile Vancouver annexed the mile, the sy race, and the 220-yards (junior). The day was somewhat overcast, and cold wind was blowing which reneed the conditions a trifle unpleasant, in water, however, was fairly warm, here was a large attendance, both hore and afloat, numbers of boats deaness lining the course. The features of the gala were the form displayed by Frank Crompn of the Victoria Y. M. C. A., who on both the 100-yards, and the 440-yards championships, and the exciting iish in the mile swim which was won y G. Y. Simpson of Vancouver by a uch from T. Dalzell of Victoria. In the 100-yards race there were four itries. Crompton and Barrett got way to a good start, and both 'swiming the trudgeon commenced at once, draw away from the other competions. They touched at the 50-yard ark practically together. Swimming trongly Crompton then commenced to raw away from the Vancouver man, /inning by 10 yards.

In the 440-yards event Crompton and matters all his own way. In the ace he used his trudgeon stroke hroughout, and finished with a fine print, fully 75 yards ahead of his near-sit opponent. Over the first 100 yards

nroughout, and finished with a fine orint, fully 75 yards ahead of his near-st opponent. Over the first 100 yards the course he was closely pressed by cDougall of Vancouver, but the lat-rd dropped out of the race before the cyard mark was reached.

mparatively fresh

Win Colonist Cup

By winning the relay race by 12 yards, the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. team got possession of the Colonist, Cup, which they have now won two years in succession. Vancouver's first man jumped away with a lead which the visiting team never lost. Victoria's second man without losing ground falled to make any impression of Vancouver's second string. McDougall, the last man for Vancouver, had an easy swim home, Crompton, of the local Y. M. C. A., never having a chance of overhauling him.

The ladies' 100 yards races again proved that Miss Madge Griffin. Is without a compeer in the feminine circles of the city. Two little girls, Dorothy Hay, aged 10 years, and Winnie Neate, aged 6, opposed Miss Griffin. The latter, however, swimming the double kick trudgeon, soon after striking the water established a clear lead, which she kept increasing throughout the race. She won by some twenty yards. The game, and the game.

The line-up of the teams was as follows: Victoria: Goal, Mould; Point, McArthun; cover point, Owens; first defence, Hacgrave; second defence, Jack Sweeney; third defence, Alex. Campbelle (entire, Leo Sweeney; the defence, Alex. Ca

the race drew forth loud applause, and she undoubtedly has the makings of a fine swimmer. Miss Hay also swam well.

The results in detail follow:
100 yards (senior) championship
race—1, F. Crompton; 2, W. T. M.
Barrett; 3, G. McKinnon. Time 1
min., 16 4-5 sees. Won by 10 yards;
third close up.

Barrett; 5. C. min., 16 4-5 secs. Won by 10 yards. third close up. 50 yards, boys under 18, junior championship—1, H. Boggs; 2, Anderson. Time 37 1-5 secs. Won by a touch, third two yards behind. Relay race (four men, 50 yards each total 200 yards)—1, Vancouver Y. M. C. A.; 2, Victoria Y. M. C. A. Won by yards.

Victoria Cross race (two men in a team)—1, E. Crompton and F. A. Carne.

At the conclusion of the races the prizes were distributed by George Jay, and subsequently the visiting Vancouverites were entertained to supper at the Y. M. C. A. camp at the Gorge.

VICTORIANS LOSE STRENUOUS GAME

Lacrosse Team Defeated by Maple Leafs by Eight Goals to Five

Leaf twelve and the Victoria club

Cohoes Are Running Now!

The only salmon that take the spoon are thick in the straits today and good catches can be made with the correct tackle. We can supply you with the real thing. Copper, Brass and Silver Spoons from, up...........30¢

Victoria Sporting Goods Co.

C. V. McConnell

1307 Douglas Street. J. P. Sweeney.

WITH ALBIONS

Cable Ship Cricketers and City Eleven Play Close Match to a Draw

en representing the Albion C. C. Co.,

	Tradition of or
١	Prangell, b. Parsons
	Hilton, b. Parsons
1	Thompson, b. Trimen
i	Broadfoot, b. Parsons
ı	Baker, b. Parsons
ı	Winter, b. Scott
į	Spain, not out
ı	Wright, b. Ashby
į	Packe, c. Tinker, b. Scott
ı	Extras
ı	
ı	man and a started and almahar

Albion C. C.

SMALL SCORING

Lash, b. Neill
Shepherd, stp. & b. Loveland
Parnwell, b. Loveland
Bywell, b. Loveland
Stevens, not out

GOOD SHOOTING

		ade were crowded with policy acres of
	COOD CHOOTING	the benches were filled with some of
	GOOD SHOOTING	the most prominent society people of
:		British Columbia. There were large
	Some High Scores Made Yesterday	numbers of people present from Se-
	at the Clover Point Rifle	attle, Portland and other American
		cities.
	Range	The feature of the day was the In-
		auguration handicap, for three-year-
	Poor attendance but good shooting	olds and upwards. A stake of \$1,000
	marked the weekly shoot of the Fifth	was offered in this event, which was
	Regiment Rifle association at Clover	captured by Monvina, a strong favor-
	Point yesterday afternoon, The weath-	ite.
	er conditions were about as good as	M. S. Caine's Kelowna captured the
	could be wished for Gr. Porter made a	mile and fifty yards against a strong
	splendid score coming within one of a	field. He was hard pressed by Miller's
	century. Below are some of the best	Daughter.
	scores:	The third race of five and one-half
	200 500 600 Tot.	furlongs was a very pretty one. There
		were eleven entries. Beaver Dam
,		Lad the winner finished by helf a
3	Gr. Anderson 30 32 31 93	Lad, the winner, finished by half a
ı	S. M. MacDougall 30 30 32 92	head over Traffic, second up.
,	Gr. Winsby 32 32 27 91	First race, five furlongs, selling-
•	Sergt. Doyle 26 32 31 89	Mr. Hose won; second, Regina Arvi;
	Gr. Birch 28 32 29 89	third, Fire. Time 1.02 3-5.
	Gr. Boyce 30 30 29 89	Second race, six furlongs, selling-
•	Sergt. Carr 30 34 24 88	Frieze won; second, Grace G.; third,
	Sergt. Parker 23 31 33 87	Beaumont. Time 1.15 3-5.
	Sergt. Smith 25 29 30 84	Third race, five and one-half fur-
í	Corpl. Richardson 32 28 23 83	longs, purse-Beaver Dam Lad won;
ı	Keen interest is being taken in the	second, Traffic; third, Ocean Queen.
۱	shoot for the Ross rifles, the ten high-	Time 1.09.
ı	est scores to date being as follows:	Fourth race, the Inauguration handi-
ı	S. M. MacDougall, W. O 182	cap for a purse of \$1,000, one mile-
ı	Gr. Boyce 175	Monvina won; second, Follie L.; third,
ı	Gr. Winsby 171	Red Leaf. Time 1.42 1-5.
ı	Gr. Porter 163	Fifth race, one mile, for gentlemen
ı	Sergt. Carr 162	riders-Ban won; second, Smiler; third
ı	Corpl. Richardson 156	Rex. Time 2 minutes.
ı		Sixth race, six furlongs, selling-
ì		Bellsnicker won; second, Burleigh;
ı	Sergt. Parker 151	third, May Pink. Time 1.15 1-5.
ı	Gr. Birch 150	Seventh race, one mile and fifty
ı	Gr. Nell 136	yards, selling-Kelowna won; second,
ı		Miller's Daughter; third, Margaret
ı	Eastern Lacrosse	Randolph, Time 1.47 1-5.
ı	At Montreal-Shamrocks 11, Capi-	0
	tals 5,	Mayor Busse, of Chicago, has ap-
ı		pointed Leroy T. Seward, a postoffice
ı	At Taronto-Toronto 8, Teleumach 3	

als 5.
At Cornwall—Cornwall 5, Montreal 3, pointed Leroy T. Seward, a postoffice At Toronto—Toronto 8, Tecumen 3, official, to be chief of police.

VANCOUVER CLUB GETS CHAMPIONSHIP

Easily Defeats Burrards, of Same City, in Final Match—Coast vs. Mountains

Vancouver, Aug. 21.—The international cricket tournament was brought to a close this afternoon when the Vancouver club eleven easily defeated the Burrards, also of Vancauver, by the score of 115 runs to 304.

The Burrards went to bat this morning, and were all out at lunch time for a total of only 115 runs. The Vancouvers went to bat at 1 o'clock and remained in till time was called. B. Rhodes was high scorer for the Burrards with 53, while Barrs for the Vancouvers piled up an even hundred before he was bowled.

The other feature of the day was a match arranged between the cricketers from the mountains and those on the coast. The team representing the coast won by 154 to 105.

The Vancouvers were presented with the international cup by Campbell Sweeney, and one of the most successful tournaments ever held on the coast was brought to a close.

B. Duryea's Mediant. Galleet was second, and Prospector third.

The maiden two-year-old plate of 103 sovereigns, distance five furlongs, was won by H. P. Whitney's Handspun filly. The Tathwell Lassie colt was second and Amadeus third. Eleven horses started.

BASEBALL

			15.	
Vancouver	2	3	1	1
Contile				ľ
Scattle	5	9	4	1
At Tacoma-				ı
Spokane	6	5	0	1
Tacoma	1		4	1
Tacoma	1	4	4	1
At Portland-				ı
At Portland-	4	7	•	١
Portland	1	5	ĭ	١.
		. 0	, ,	1
Pacific Coast League				1
At Los Angeles-	-		_	ı
At Los Angeles-	R.	H.	E.	i
Oakland	2	4	1	ı
Los Angeles	. 4	7	4	ı
At San Francisco-	•	•	4	1
At San Francisco-	100			١
Portland	. 0	4	3	1
San Francisco	3	7	4	l
At Sacramento-	**			ı
Tenner.				ı.
Vernon	4 '	11	1	1
Sacramento	7	10	2	ı
National League			-	1
National League				ı
At Philadelphia—	772	1.1	E.	ı
Dilladalabila	14.	11,	L.	,
Philadelphia	. 6	11	. 2	J.
Pittsburg	5	7	Б	1
At Brooklyn-1st game (13 inn	ing	m)		1
St. Louis	0	0	1	1
Paradalan		0		ı
Brooklyn	1.	9 -	0	ı
2nd game-				١
St. Louis	3	8	7.1	١
Brooklyn	6	6	. 3	1
Dioonigh		0	-	ı
At Boston-1st game-				ı
Chicago	8	11	2	ŀ
Boston	3	7	1	!
2nd come		•	*	1
Boston	1. 100			l.
Chicago Boston At New York	3		2	п
Boston	2	5	4	1
At New York	11.70	7		1
New York red to det		40		1
New lork				ì
Cincinnati	0	5	2	ı
American League				ı
American League				1
At St. Louis-	R.	H.	E.	
St. Louis	0	3	4	1
	6			1
Boston	- 6	15	1	1
At Detroit—			1.0	1
Detroit	9	15	. 4	i
Washington	7	11	i	1
Washington		4.4	1	1
At Chicago (13 innings)				

MINORU PARK

Inauguration Handicap Goes to Monvina—Large Crowd of Spectators

First Summer Sale

&&&&&**&**

HIGH-GRADE FOOTWEAR NOT NECESSARILY **EXPENSIVE**

OU can buy the very best grades of FINE BOOTS AND SHOES at Factory Prices and below, if you take advantage of the Anglo-American Footwear Co.'s First Summer Sale.

The Anglo-American Footwear

The Address is 623 Johnson Street Between Johnson and Broad Streets

Clothing That Speaks for

Our PROPER CLOTHES for Fall have character and style only found in the best makes of clothing. The textures are soft, and contain a combination of colors which blend so well that you are sure to be pleased.

Our prices are within your reach.

\$15 to \$30

YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES

Fitwell Hats for men and young

Just arrived. The styles are natty.

See our F. & O.





THE HOME OF PROPER CLOTHES 813 GOVERNMENT STREET OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

Jersey Cream

(Unsweetened)



RICHEST AND BEST

(As shown by Dominion Government Analysis)

2 Large Tins for 25c.

THE TRURO CONDENSED MILK CO.

Truro, N. S.

Seattle, Aug. 21.-Members of the Freek Catholic Church here raised among themselves and turned tho cash over to their pastor yesterday for the purpose of assisting in the building of a battleship to be given to Greece to use in case of war with Turkey. Local Greeks hope to raise \$2,000 to add to amounts being raised in other parts of the country. Rev. M. G. Andreade, who is in charge of the

fund here, said that already \$35,000 had been raised by Greeks in this country. He added that they believed war with Turkey will result from the

The treasurer's committee of the town council of Edinburgh recently resolved to sell to the school board as a site for a new school, 3½ acres of ground at Tynecastle for the sum of £2,100, with a nominal feu-duty of ls.



It's a Positive Fact

That-our-fall stock of fine Boots and Shoes are piling up in great style, by the end of this month we shall have the largest and best lot of goods we

We are now clearing out last year's goods at exceptionally low prices.

MEN'S VELOUR CALF, DULL KID TOP\$3.50 MEN'S KID BLUCHER, very fine\$3.00 MEN'S PAT. COLT BLUCHER, DULL KID TOP\$4.00 MEN'S TAN OX WILLOW CALF......\$4.00 LADIES' C. P. FORDS KID BLUCHER \$4.00

LADIES'. C. P. FORDS, PAT, KID BLU-LADIES' VICI KID BLUCHER\$2.50

BOY'S BOX CALF BLUCHER, Goodyear welt

YOUTH'S BOX CALF BLUCHER \$2.00 BOY'S BOX CALF BALS\$1.75

MISSES' DONGOLA BLUCHER\$1.75

MISSES' BOX CALF BLUCHER\$2.00



JAMES MAYNARD

Odd Fellows' Block

1313 Douglas St.

URGE PASSAGE OF POWER BYLAW

Citizens Committee Carrying on Active Propa-

ganda

Only four more days remain before the voting takes place on the by-laws, the one to provide more power, and other to increase the water supply in the city of Victoria. The citizens committee, which is urging the claims of the power by-law is carrying on an active propaganda, and last night a meeting of wards 1, and 2 committees, was held in the rooms next Copas & Young's store on Fort street. There was a representative attendance, and further efforts to get it in touch with the property holders of the city were considered.

red.

On Tuesday evening a mass meeting of voters will be held in the Victoria theatre, when both by-laws will come up for discussion, the pros and cons of the proposed measures being discussed.

for discussion, the pros and cons of the proposed measures being discussed. There will be a number of speakers, and anyone destrous of airing his views will be invited to the stage, the speeches to be limited to fifteen minutes. Returning Officer Northcott has all the ballots prepared for next Thursday's vote, which is expected to be a record one. During the next few days the recently appointed citizens committee will carry on an active campaign, and the reasons which they have to urge would seem of such paramount importance that there seems every likelihood ance that there seems every likelihood of the B. C. Electric by-law being carried by a sweeping majority.

UNION PICNIC IS

Painters and Plumbers Enjoy First Annual Outing

at Sidney

Yesterday was an off day with the members and friends of the local Plumbers' and Painters' Union. A large attendance of members and friends was present at Sidney on the occasion of the annual plenic of these organizations, and a most enjoyable time was had. The long programme of sports, as prepared by the committee, was carried out without a hitch, and proved a decided success, the events bringing out a surprising tee, was carried out without a hitch, and proved a decided success, the events bringing out a surprising amount of athletic talent. To the painters fell the first honors of the day, when their nine of slab artists day, when their nine of slab artists defeated the aggregation from the plumbers in a hotly contested match by a score of 13 to 9. The track events resulted as follows:

Children's race, under 12 years—1st, Hazel Brown; 2nd, Archibald Heankie. Boys under 14—1st, A. Forrester; 2nd, T. Forrester.

Girls under 14—1st, F. Davis; 2nd, N. James.

Gris under 14—1st, F. Davis; 2nd, N. James.
Three-legged race—1st, Newland and McKay; 2nd, Brown and Holt.
Apprentice race, 100 yards—1st, V. Hudson; 2nd, C. Phipps.
Ladles' throwing baseball—1st, Mrs.
Sherett; 2nd, Miss Kay.
Men's race, 100 yards—1st, W. H.
Johnson; 2nd, J. Newlands.
Simpla Jadles' recent the Mus Pouley.

Single ladies' race—1st, Miss Davies;

Broad jump—1st, E. Plummer; 2nd

W. Johnson.
Apprentice race. 220 yards—1st, V. Hudson; 2nd, J. Harrison.
Thread and needle race—1st, E. Holt; 2nd, McKay.
Men's race, 220 yards—1st, J. Johnson; 2nd, E. Sellick.
Married ladles race—1st, Mrs. Dowell; 2nd, Mrs. Sellick.
Potato race—1st, H. Johnson; 2nd, E. Mann.

the weather permitting, between the thirty-eight airships entered for the various events.

Rain fell from early morning until nightfall today, and it a late hour tonight there were no signs of clearing. The aviation committee declared tonight, heavy-are they they works. vever, that the week's er, that the week's great show inaugurated tomorrow, rain or shine, and that only a strong wind can

upset the programme.

The aviators spent the day indoors, giving the delicately constructed racers a final tuning up, and the thousands of visitors consoled themselves by an intimate scrutiny of the various machines.

Anarchists Threaten Czar.

Moscow, Aug. 21.—Anarchists are flocking to Italy today in anticipation of the Czar's contemplated visit. Acrding to today's despatches the po-e have learned of a well laid plot to kill the monarch, and the Italian police have been ordered to arrest all incom-

Wants Island Tree Seeds

Wintipeg, Aug. 21.—Hay Drummond, laird of Cromlech estate at Dumblane, Perthshire, his wife and daughter are on their way to spend some time in Victoria. He will secure seeds on Vancouver island to replant the forests on his estate in place of seeds he imported from Germany and Japan.

ployees are demanding an increase in wages, and have been threatening to strike for a month because the company refuses to accede to their demands. International President Mahon, of the carmen's union, arrived here this morning from Detroit, and took charge of the situation, and immediately went into conference with the officials of the local union. Following this conference Mahon will place the demands of the men before the railway officials, and unless a settlement or a compromise is brought about, the employees will walk out within the next week.

VISIT VICTORIA

High Officers of Order of Ladies of the Maccabees Delighted With Their Visit Here

Mrs. Minnie W. Aydelotte, of Oakland, supreme chaplain and state commander for California of the Ladles of the Maccabees, and Mrs. Alice B. Locke, of Denver, State Commander of California, with Mrs. Janet Kemp, provincial commander for British Columbia, spent yesterday in Victoria. Mrs. Aydelotte and Mrs. Locke both delivered addresses at the great meeting of the order on Thursday, that day being Maccabee day at the A.Y.P. Mrs. Aydelotte spoke on the "Advance and Development of Fraternal Insurance," and Mrs. Locke on "The Necessity of an Adequate Rate for Fraternal Beneficiary Societies."

Yesterday both ladles were present at a meeting of the three Victoria hives and last night an informal reception was held at the suite of rooms occupied by the ladles at the Empress hotel.

Both ladies are ardent members of the society and proud of the fact that the L.O.T.M., managed wholly by women, has the largest reserve fund of any organization of a similar character amounting to \$4,000,000. During the

men, has the largest reserve fund of any organization of a similar character amounting to \$4,000,000. During the last month a thousand members have joined and every where the society is flourishing. The latest progressive feature of the work is the creation of a fund for the establishment of homes and hospitals for aged members. In this both ladles are intensely inter-ested.

this both ladles are intensely interested.

Mrs. Locke, who, though her home is in Denver, is a native of Ontario, and an ardent Canadian, will spend three weeks in Montana, and Mrs. Aydelotte goes to the northern part of California. They leave today for Portland where they will attend a meeting and deliver addresses.

The ladles were charmed with Victoria and delighted with their reception by the ladles here. They both speak in the highest terms of the conscientions and faithful work done by Mrs. Kemp, the deputy supreme commander for the province.

Now at Everett.

J. K. Smith, formerly engaged in the shipping business in Victoria, is now connected with the Everett Transportation company, which is in augurating a daily steamship service between Seattle and Laconner by way of Everett and Whidby Island points.

Kidnappers Caught

Kansas City, Aug. 21.—Three of the alleged kidnappers of Marian Beakley of Topeka, arrived here at 11 o'clock tonight from Athehison, Kas., and were at once taken into custody. The child was recovered

Roy Goes Free

Paris, Aug. 21.—Examining Magistrate Bouchard decided today that there was no basis for the prosecution of Paul Roy, whose wife, Gracia Calla the American actress, accused of murdering her brother, Geo. A. Terkins at Newington, N. H., on January 19 Roy is a French citizen.

Philippine Imports.

Philippine Imports.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 21.—To enter the United States without the payment of duty, all goods shipped from the Philippine Islands must come direct according to the ruling of the treasury department at Washington, D. C. Theruling was communicated to Collector of the Port Frederick Stratton, and warmade necessary because Stratton had of the Port Frederick Stratton, and was made necessary because Stratton had seized and held for duty several packages of Philippine eigars which had been transshipped at Shanghai, Stratton contended that the shipments to conform with the Payne tariff law should remain in the same vessel en route from the islands to an American port. The shippers took an opposite stand and declared the packages should enter the country duty free, as they were shipped under one manifest. Stratton is upheld by the department.

Johnson; 2nd, D. Sellick.

Johnson; 2nd, Mrs. Sellick.

Potato race—1st, H. Johnson; 2nd, F. Mann.

Relay race—Won by the Plainbers, Tug of war—Won by the Plainbers, Tug of war—Won by the plainbers, Sconsolation race—1st, P. Perrotti.

The day's events were wound up by a football match between teams picked from the two unions and resulted in a victory for the plumbers. With a pleasant day and an interested and entusiastic crowd the first sected and entusiastic crowd the first of the next.

AVIATION WEEK

Today the Contests Between Group of Airships at Rheims Will Be Inaugurated

The day's accession are looking forward to the next.

The Auctioneer. Stowart Williams, wash, Aug. 21.—The first series faces between heavier-than-dir care in Oaksdale, wash, hele on the occasion are looking forward to the next.

The Auctioneer. Stowart Williams, wash, Aug. 21.—The first series of races between heavier-than-dir care in Oaksdale, wash, hele on Bell's coat and gave him fresh lamp the hold overpowered her and bound and foot and then stranged and not overpowered her and bound and not every held will be inaugurated in this old qualit Prench city tomorrow. The next seed and the permitting, between the will be races daily, the weather permitting, between the chirty-eight airships entered for the various events.

Rain fell from early morning untingitfall today, and it a list bour solution of the permitting, between the will be races daily the weather permitting, between the chirty-eight airships entered for the various events.

Rain fell from early morning untingitfall today, and it a list bour to child with her thirty-eight airships entered for the various events.

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Rain fell from early morning untingitfall today, and it a list bour to child with the

Michel, B.C., Aug. 21.—Mike Pavic, a Slav brakeman, was killed, and Thos. Hampton and a third man, unknown, were injured when a loaded coal car jumped the track at the mines today.

Gather in Anarchists.

Budapest, Aug. 21.—The police of this city have taken into custody 26 annerhists who recently arrived here to attend the forthcoming anarchist con-Two New Companies

Two New Companies

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Two Mackenzie & Mann companies, each with an authorized capital of a million dollars, have been granted letters patent. One is the Brazilian Collieries Company, with mining and lumbering powers. The other is the Rocky Mountain Collieries with similar powers. Both companies have their head office in Toronto.

Strange Rescue.

Maynard & Son

AUCTIONEERS.

Instructed by Mrs. M. Stewart, we will sell at her residence, 1145 ROCKLAND AVE.

Wednesday 25, 2 p.m.

. All of her well-kept

FURNITURE

Including-PARLOR: Upright Grand Including—PARLOK: Offigin Grand Plane, in rosewood case; 3-piece Ma-hogany Parlor Suite, two very fine Mah. Centre Tables, Rattan Arm Chair upholstered, Bentwood Chairs, very fine 7-piece Walnut Parlor Suite, Brus-sel Currot, let of your fine pictured in sels Carpet, lot of very fine pictures in sepia, Brass Fire Irons, Nottingham Lace Curtains and Tapestry Curtains (new), Cushions, Bric-a-brac, HALL: Two extra fine Walnut Tables, Hall Stand, Rattan Arm Chair,

up, Arm Chair, Pictures in sepia, very fine Engraving, "Death of Nelson"; Hall Heater, Carpet, almost new Wil-ton Rug, Stair Carpet.

DINING ROOM: very handsome Oak Sideboard, 12-foot Oak Extension Table, set of Oak Diners, cane seats; 1 Oak Arm Chair, Spring Edge Couch, 2 up. Arm Chairs, Metal Mantel 8-Day Table, set of Book Shelves, Lot of Books, 16 Volumes Americana Encyclopoedia, Pictures in sepia, Water-color of "The Viking Ship," Carpet Square, Rugs, Jard. and Stand, Cur-tains, Crockery, and Glass Ware, etc.

tains, Crockery, and Glass Ware, etc.
EIGHT BEDROOMS: Very fine
Birch Bedroom Suite, 3 other very
good Bedroom Suites, 34 Iron Bedstead, Spring Mattress, Box Mattress,
and Top Mattresses, 8 Toilet Sets, 2
Chests of Drawers, Dresser and Stand,
6 very fine Wardrobes, one extra large;
Wicker Arm Chairs, Rattan Rockers,
Balance Rockers, Trunk, 8 Carpet
Squares, 2 very fine Mahogany Swing
Mirrors, Lace Curtains in each room,
Marble Top Tables, Electric Light Extension, Bedroom Tables, Bedding in each
room, consisting of very fine Blankets,
Sheets, Spreads, Comforts, and Pillows, Towels, and Linen.

KITCHEN AND OUTSIDE: 6-hole

KITCHEN AND OUTSIDE: 6-hole Jewell Cook Stove, 3-burner Gas Plate, Set of Irons, Singer Sewing Machine, Set of Irons, Singer Sewing Machine, Kitchen Comfort and Table, Kitchen Comboard and Chairs, Couch, Clothes Closet, Lineleum, Clothes Baskets, Tubs, Cooking Utensils, Wringer, Heater, with coll; 2 other Heaters, Wheelbarrow, 50 feet almost new Hose, Lawn Mower, Step Ladder, Garden Chair, Garden Tools, Flower Pots, Lot of Bulbs, Plants, etc., etc. This is a list of the most important articles. On view Tuesday afternoon and morning of sale.

MAYNARD & SON, AUCTIONEERS.

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Have for sale privately a quantity of Really First Class

English Plated Goods

Suitable for Wedding, Birthday and other Presents, including:
Fish Knives and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Tea Sets, Sugar Basins, Flower Stands, Jam and Marmalade Dishes, Gongs, Butter Dishes, Hot Water Jugs, Egg Stands, Cruets of all kinds, etc., etc.
These goods are worth inspecting, as they have to be disposed of at Rock Bottom Prices.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Messrs., Stewart Williams & Co

Having been favored with instructions from M. Alexis Martin, Esq., on behalf of a client of his, will sell by Public Auction, 856 Pandora street, on

Maritime Union Impossible.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 21.—President Johnson, of the Halifax Board of Trade, opposes maritime union on sentimental as well as on practical grounds. "Nova Scotians," he said, "will never consent to the relinquishing of the name of Nova Scotia, and it is not likely that the other provinces will agree to adopt the plan. Union would mean a smaller cabinet representation than at present and less ability to fight against the aggression of Ontario and the West The sentiment of Prince Edward Island is heavily against it. The present feeling of aggression and rivalry entertained in St. John would be only an accentuated undercurrent, for example such questions as a port and a station for the maritime provinces. It is not practical."

Chicago Strike Brighter.

Chicago Strike Brighter.
Chicago, Aug. 21.—The arrival in this city today of President Wm. D. Mason, of the International Street Carmen's Union gave a brighter outlook to the efforts to settle the controversy between the street car companies and their employees who have threatened to strike if their demand for higher wages are refused. Although President Mason declined to make any statement, it is said he is strongly opposed to the walkout. Immediately after his arrival here he was taken to the union headquarters some time in Victoria. He will secure some time in Victoria. Although President Mason derry, Hanging Lamps, Wash Tubs, else strongly opposed to the walkout. In whether his arrival here he held a conference with the officers of the local unions and the members of the was taken to the union headquarters where he held a conference with the officers of the local unions and the members of the was cannot of the walkout. In whether he held a conference with the officers of the local unions and the members of the was escale committee where he held a conference with the officers of the was escale committee where he held a conference with the officers of the was escale committee where he held a conference with the officers of the was escale committee where he held a conference with the officers of the was escale committee where he held a conference with the officers of the was escale committee where he held a conference with the officers of the was escale committee where he held a conference with the officers of the was escale committee where he held a conference with the officers of the was escale to the union headquarters. Child's Iron Crib and Mattrees, Lawn Mower, Singer's Hand Sewhing Machine the strength of Darken Tools, Baskets, Flower Stand, was taken to the union headquarters. Conference with the officers of the was taken to the union headqu

SHERIFF'S SALE

SHERIFF'S SALE

ARTHUR HEBDEN vs. THE CHEMAINUS COLPEGIL MINE COMFANY,
Limited Non-Personal Liability.

Under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme
Court of British Columbia in the above
mentioned action and to me directed i
nave seized and taken possession of all
ine goods and chattels of the Defendant Company within my buillwick and
will offer the same for sale at Public
Aucton at my office, Law Courts
of the State of the Defendant Company within my buillwick and
will offer the same for sale at Public
Aucton at my office, Law Courts
of State of the State of the Defendnestey the 25th day of August 1909, at
1 will also offer for sale at public
auction at the same time and place under and same time and place under and same time and tim

The sum of the County of Victoria.

Sheriff of the County of Victoria.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, B. C.,

August 9th, 1909.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in an action wherein William Dyke is Plaintiff and The Betts-Mescher Company is Defendant, and to me directed, I have selzed and taken possession one double drum donkey engine and boiler with fittings and will offer the same for sale at my office Law Courts, Bastion street, Victoria, on Wednesday, August 25th, 1909, at 10:30 a. m. Terms of sale cash.

The Engine and Boiler are now at Hillis Logging Camp, Saturna Island, where the same can be seen.

F. G. RICHARDS,
Sheriff County of Victoria,
Sheriff County of Victoria,
August 17th, 1909.

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

Fuesday, Aug. 24, 2 p.m.

AT 1133 CHAPMAN STREET (Opposite Park Boulevard on Cook St.)
A quantity of nearly new

Household Furniture and Effects

The Auctioneer: Stewart Williams

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co. Duly instructed, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION At our Mart on Fort Street, on Thursday, Aug. 26

Two o'clock, A Quantity of Household Furniture

and Effects

Including: Walnut Drawing Room Suite (5 pieces), Oak Extension Table, Cherry Bookcase, Range, 3 Heaters, Cooking Utensils, Copper Boller, American Organ, 3 Oil Stoves, Drop Leaf Table, Carpets, Jam Jars, Crockery, Hanging Lamps, Wash Tubs, Small Tables, Bedsteads and Mattresses, Birdcage, 10 Chairs, Frames, Garden Tools, Baskets, Flower Stand, Child's Iron Crib and Mattress, Lawn Mower, Singer's Hand Sewing Machine in good order, Cruets, Single Harness, Fishing Rod, Shears, 2 Spring Seats for Counter, and other goods, too numerous to mention.

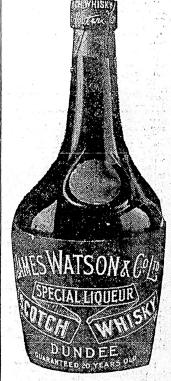
It Pays to

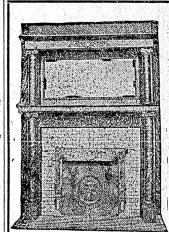
Advertise

That's Why We Do It

WATCH OUR ADS. THEY SPEAK THE TRUTH.

E. F. GEIGER 1428 Douglas St, Phone 226





Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Eole Agents for Nephi Plaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON



THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 2

mess, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring

THERAPION is sold by Chemists and Morchants throughout the world. Chemists and Merchants throughout the Price in England 3/8 & 4/8. In order which of the three numbers required, an above Trade Mark, which is a fac-similar to the control of the control which of the discount of the same of the s

Wholesale by Henderson Brosn, Ltd., Victoria B. C.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

922 Government Street

HOUSES

NINE PER CENT INVESTMENT—3 houses in first-class order with full-sized lot, close in, 120 feet on Main street.......\$5,500 NINE PER CENT INVESTMENT-5 two-story dwellings on cor-MENZIES STREET—9-room dwelling and lot 69x140, easy terms. QUEBEC STREET-7-room dwelling in first-class repair. Easy BELLOT STREET—7-room dwelling, in first-class repair. \$250 cash and \$30 per month \$2,750 SOUTH TURNER STREET—Modern 6-room cottage with brick and stone foundation, all conveniences, close to the sea, first-class garden. Easy terms \$3,500

GORGE ROAD SUBDIVISION—Full-sized lots, chiefly under cultivation, close to tram and Gorge park. \$50 cash and \$10 per month will purchase any of them. Prices upwards from ...\$150 HEAD STREET—2 very large, desirable, residential lots, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, well located, close to car line ...\$1,000 and \$1,100 VIEW STREET—Full-sized lot close in, suitable for commercial purposes. On terms ...\$2,000 SUPERIOR STREET—Lots with front and back entrance. \$100 cash and monthly instalments ...\$1,000 BYRON STREET—Oak Bay district—Nice let facing south, two blocks from carline. Only ...\$500 WILMOT PLACE—2 first-class building lots, each ...\$750 CHAMBERLAIN STREET—Lot \$4x120 ...\$600 MOSS STREET—Nice corner lot, 1 block from carline ...\$750 MOSS STREET—Nice corner lot, 1 block from carline ...\$750 COOK STREET—Lot \$2½x120, handy to carline ...\$750 COOK STREET—Lot Beacon Hill Park, large corner, \$8x131, on easy terms ...\$1,400 WOODSTOCK STREET—Addining the Park lots \$0x128 Pelce on easy terms ... \$1,400 WOODSTOCK STREET—Adjoining the Park lots, 60x138. Price only ... \$1,000

CHEAP FARM

CHEAP FARM—Only \$28 per acre; a good speculation—a better investment. Four hundred and eight acres, 60 acres cultivated, 40 acres partly cleared, good house, barn and outbuildings of every description. Small lake. Land exceptionally good. This is a money maker and is one of the best propositions ever offered in Victoria. Must be sold to close an estate.

Fire Insurance Written - Phoenix of London.

Farms - Ask for Printed List

HOUSES TO LET

VERRINDER AVE.—Modern dwelling, 2-storey, 10 rooms, good location\$35.00 846 YATES ST.—1½-storey, modern, dwelling at\$25.00 GORGE ROAD, (close to the park and tram)—Bungalow of 5 rooms, modern, 2 lots....\$25.00 146 CLARENCE—Large 2-storey dwelling of 13 rooms, modern, furnace\$50.00 1232 RICHARDSON ST.—Modern cottage of 6 rooms, large grounds ...\$20.00 312 DALLAS ROAD—Handsome home of 10 large rooms, modern, fine view ...\$75.00

Furnished Houses

LANGFORD AND CATHERINE STS.-TWOstorey, 9-room dwelling, fine elevation, on carline, all modern conveniences, fully furnished, for one year at\$50.00 BEACON AND ST. ANDREW'S STS.—Near the park and sea, splendid location, all modern conveniences, well furnished, at\$52.50
1719 STANLEY AVE.—Well and fully furnished modern cottage of 5 rooms, bath and pantry, basement. Will rent for a term, including water, at\$40.00

Miscellaneous

ADAMS BLOCK, BROAD ST.—One front room, fit for office \$12.50 124 KINGSTON ST.—Waterfront lot and warehouse \$30.00

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Telephone 1076.

Money to Loan - Fire Insurance Written

1130 Broad St.

\$250 Cash, Balance to Suit

Are the exceptionally easy terms you can get on this new modern five-roomed house, with kitchen, pantry and bathroom, large full-sized basement on stone foundation, fine large lot, being 150x131x103 feet, grounds all nicely laid out in lawn and flower beds, close to car line and in very good neighborhood.

Purchase Price \$3250

FURTHER PARTICULARS AT

PEMBERTON &

Head Office 614 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

RENTER

How much of your time do you actually spend working for your landlord? Twenty per cent of his income is said to be what the average man pays for rent. The average man then, spends one-fifth of his time in working to keep a roof over his head.

CUT IT OUT

You have done enough to help enrich others. Set about getting a home of your

own.

We have a new bungalow in one of the best residential sections of the city, containing six rooms, bath and W. C. The lot is 50x120, on the corner of a fine street leading to the sea beach. The price is \$2,650. Terms \$850 cash and the balance at \$20 per month, principal and interest.

GRANT & LINEHAM

634 VIEW STREET P.O. Box 307 Telephone 664 MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN

AT THE CITY HOTELS

the Empress-

At the Empress—

F. R. Rich and wife, Piedmont, Cal.;
C. H. Ingranes, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs.
J. B. Klumpp, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs.
J. B. Klumpp, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs.
Carlton, Washington, D. C.; F. R. Smith,
Fremont, Neb.; G. T. Smith, Fremont, M. Bromberger and wife, Seattle; Amelia Wingart, New York; Robt. D. Fenton, Jr., Little Rock; D. A. Butler, Colton, Cal.; Mrs. J. E. Kemp, Vancouver; Mrs. Minnie Aydelotte, Mrs. Alice
B. Lock, Oakland; Howard French, New York; R. J. E. Bends, Mrs. Herman Ott, Miss E. Ott, Leonard Ott, Seattle; Miss Am, Wartell, Winss, S. H. Hedges, Mrs. Herman Ott, Miss E. Ott, Leonard Ott, Seattle; Mrs.
And Mrs. L. G. Everest, Sloux City; C.
E. Hall and wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. H.
Gilmour Master Stanley Gilmour, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. D. Molison,
Fort Dodge, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. C. G.
Memminger, Miss Memminger, Lakland,
Fla; J. H. Stuart, London; J. A. Campbell, London: Mrs. Joseph Cornell, C. S.
Doble, Brandon; Henry Berry, Montreal;
R. Austh Bevan, Vancouver; R. G.
Leckle, Sudbury, Ore; J. Wm. Wolfe,
T. C. Murray and wife, Sudbury; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lumbard, Miss H. F.
Lumbard, Miss W. H. Lumbard, PhilaEumbard, Miss W. H. Lumbard, PhilaEumbard, Miss W. H. Lumbard, PhilaEumbard, Miss W. H. Lumbard, PhilaEuropard Mrs. D. Aarnouven; D. V. McDonald, D. A.
End, Mrs. Eatle; Robt. Stewart, Vancouver; D. V. McDonald, D. A.
End, Mrs. E. F. Lumbard, Miss H. F.
Eumbard, Miss W. H. Lumbard, Phila-Leckle, Sudbury, Ore.; J. Wm. Wolfe, T. C. Murray and wife, Sudbury; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lumbard, Miss H. F. Lumbard, Miss H. F. Lumbard, Miss H. F. Lumbard, Miss Sholes, Milwaukee; Mrs. Johnson Gibbons, Miss Gladys Gibbons, Miss Gladys Gibbons, Miss Gladys Gibbons, Miss Gladys Gibbons, Miss Eardora Nye, Miss N. S. Nye, Chillicothe, Ohlo; Mrs. F. M. Shepherd, Francis J. Smith, Rachne, Mrs. Abe Meler, Mrs. A. J. Meler, Portland; McLloyd Frank, Harold Meler, Allen Meler, Col, and Mrs. Lean, Portland; J. C. Wiedman, wife and daughter, Wear, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Kerchned, Boston; W. B. Gernert, Mrs. J. R. Focht, Troy, Pa.; Mrs. M. P. Thomasson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Williams, Minneapolis; F. K. Sevartley, North Wales, Pa.; J. D. Hearn, H. P. Gardner, A. J. Craig, Ralph G. Smith, Vancouver; Fred D. Michael, St. Louis; C. F. Nelson, Montreal.

At the Driard -

mour. Capt. F. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. H.

At the King Edward—

Geo. L. Clayton, Seattle; Robt. Stewart, Vancouver; D. V. McDonald, D. A. Cameron, Seattle; Miss Nellie Haddocks, Miss Sayer, Miss Blrd M. Keith, Miss Ida M. Cooper, Los Angeles; Miss Edith Sterritt, Seattle; J. T. Hinch and wife, Los Angeles; J. McEachran, Spokane; H. H. Ketcham, New York; Miss Helen Siemens, Mrs. Marla Siemens, Seattle; Miss Mary Oldham, Miss Grace Rolston, H. C. Green, Mrs. Green, Seattle; Miss M. Canty, Miss Josephine Murphy, Milwaukee; Miss M. Roberts, Franklin; W. T. Wanzer, Mrs. Wanzer, Oak Park, Ill.; W. C. Harris, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. S. Anderson, Sterling, Colo; Oak Park, III.; W. C. Harris, Mrs. Har-ris, Mrs. S. Anderson, Sterling, Colo; T. E. O'Nell, Duncans; David Halg, New Westminster; L. McWorter, Mrs. Mc-Worter, E. Parkman, Aledo, Ill.; Mrs. Parkman, Alex Taylor and wife, Aledo; Mrs. A. G. Danlap, D. Shepherd, Se-attle; J. A. Knapp, Miss Mina Knapp,

Calgary; H. B. Hebron, England; J. R. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson and family, G. H. Chapman, Vancouver.

At the Dominion-

At the Dominion—

F. Wister, Vancouver; R. A. Riepe and wife, Vancouver; Edward Sturiling, wife and daughter; R. W. Hallast, Calgary; Miss L. E. Lewis, Miss E. Dobble, San Francisco; H. S. Bodwell, Vancouvdr; Effie King, Stella King, Walla Walla; W. A. Durer, A. Brusse, Pittsburg; C. C. Medler, Pittsburg; A. M. Cameron, Winnipeg; A. J. Hatch and wife, Madison, Wis; A. E. Jones, E. M. Jones, A. Calderhead, A. M. Calderhead, Vancouver; A. R. Carpenter and wife, Seattle G. M. Day, Phoenix, Ariz.; M. McArdle, Vancouver; J. H. Letsache, wife and family, Pittsburg; N. G. Johnston, Medleine, Hat; W. B. Delbridge, Moose Jaw; Nellie E. Bindel, Minnie V. Bindel, Keokuk, Iowa; Mrs. Lou Coggchall, J. S. Morton and wife, Santa Barbara; Henrietta Bechler, D. Kohee, Chicago; Mrs. Sorahlum, Seattle; E. Hartman, Chicago; Philip Stark; and wife, Winnipeg; C. Pendergast, Walla W. J. Wilcox and wife, Vancouver; Mrs. A. Corell, Vancouver; Miss. B. Landow, Vancouver; Chas, H. Cooke, Winnipeg; H. A. Eefton, Santa Barbara; Mrs. Henry Staat, Pauline Staat, San Francisco; Mrs. H. Cayton, Youngstown, Ill.; Mrs. F. L. Van Nutler, California; Ill.; Mrs. F. L. Van Nutler, California; John Rae, D. Martin, Vancouver.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Water Question.

Sir—Senator Macdonald's reasons for voting "nay" to the city council's proposition to expropriate the Goldstream Water Company's property must, it seems to me, have the approval of every ratepayer concerned in the welfare of Victoria. The proposition is to give the city council power to increase the celty to the city by (in round figures \$1,500,-100, and the city of the city by (in round figures \$1,500,-100, and the city of t

HOUSES. sell for\$2,800 WASHINGTON AVENUE-Six rooms, cement blocks, HILLSIDE AVENUE-One and a half-storey bung-

W. C. BOND

R. W. CLARK

AMPHION STREET-Seven-room, 2-storey house, built 1907, full basement. Owner having left town will

basement, 2 lots, high situation, fine view of city and Gorge, cash\$3,800

alow, 3 bedrooms, parlor, diningroom, kitchen, den, bathroom, furnace, electric light, basement under whole house; exceptionally well built, finished throughout. Terms arranged\$3,400

HOUSES.

PEMBROKE STREET, near Oak Bay Junction; new house of 6 rooms. Easy terms can be arranged....\$2,650 YATES STREET, near Cook; 5-room cottage with basement, full size lot. Half cash \$3,900

LOTS. ·

DAVIE STREET, between Leighton Road and Cadboro Bay Road. Three lots, 60x104. each\$525 JOSEPH STREET, close to car line, one lot......\$450 OXFORD STREET, choice lot\$525 ROSIL STREET, Reservoir Hill, splendid view, one

We Have Some Goods Buys in Business Property, Close in PARTICULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

BOND & CLARK, 614 Trounce Avenue. :: Telephone 1092

Local Agents for Pacific Government Lands and Concession Corporation, Ltd.

W. C. BOND

TELEPH ONE 1092

R. W. CLARK

pressure from the increased height of the water, forcing it through a filter bed designed for a much less pressure the result being that the water will be only half filtered. Such being the bungling in the past shall we give "the honorable" the mayor and "the honorable" the mayor and "the honorable" the mayor and consider sponsible for the blunders, he must act as the mayor and council direct) and other opportunity of squandering money and bungling. I do not for one momendoubt that if we do the charge for water, already too high, will have to be increased to meet interest and sinking fund all specious arguments to the contrary notwithstanding. And why should we do this, when without in-

notified immediately, and a posse was

RACERS RETURN FREE

Customs Regulations Under Payne Tariff are Issued by Treasury at Washington

Washington, Aug. 21.—The custom's regulations governing the free entry of domestic products and afterwards brought back to this country, amended to conform to the requirements of the Payne law, were issued by acting Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds today. The new law exempts domestic animals from the duty free provision when returned to this country, and they will have to RUSSIAN TRAIN ROBBERS

RUSSIAN TRAIN ROBBERS

Band of Revolutionists Hold Up Mail
Train and Get Fifteen Thousand Dollars

Kislovodsk, Russia, Aug. 21.—A band of fifteen revolutionists have perpetentated a successful train robbery here

Incubator Baby Kidnapped.
Topeka, Kas., Aug. 21.—Marlon Blakely, the St. Louis world's fair baby who was the cause of litigation extending over several years, was kidnapped from the home of her mother here today. Two men and a woman were engaged in the kidnapping, and they will have to pay the same duty when re-imported as foreign animals. The regulation purposes is not affected by the other provisions.

817 McClure Street, Cor. Blanchard TELEPHONE 2112

THE "OAKS" J. Higuera, Prop. Special Weekly and Monthly Rates

Hot and Cold Running
Water in all Rooms.

Five Minutes from the Fostoffice and all Boats.

Newly Opened

Private Bath Rooms.

Telephone in Each Room.

All New Furniture

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

Mill Bay—Saanich Inlet

WATERFRONTS

50 ACRES, four miles from Cobble Hill station, new 8-room dwelling, consisting of five bedrooms, two sitting rooms, entrance hall, kitchen, bathroom and two large pantries. Brick chimneys, two open fire places, comfortable verandah facing sea. Land has fine shade trees near house and slopes to south. Portion of

118 ACRES close to above, and having waterfronts and valuable timber. Price.....

Our "home list" contains a description of the best farms for sale on Vancouver Island and is sent free on application.

SOLE AGENTS

Established R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

Who Will Be Pleased To Show The Property.

FOR SALE

Between Cloverdale Avenue and Saanich Road and close to the Douglas Street car line, several pieces varying from one-third of an acre to one acre, good land, at the rate of

\$900 to \$1000

per acre.

Swinerton & Musgrave

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, 1206 GOVERNMENT STREET

HAPPENINGS IN **WORLD OF LABOR**

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

SNAPS ARE NOT ALL GONE YET

ACRES cleared, all fine land, excellent for fruit, 7 miles from victoria, on good road, about one dozen fruit trees; splendid tegetable and small fruit garden, house, two stories, 20x24, not quite finished inside, barn and stable, dairy and chicken house

PRICE \$1,500; TERMS.

4 ACRES all under cultivation, new 7-roomed house, bungalow style, large verandahs, stained shingles, city water on, bathroom and water laid on grounds for irrigation; some fruit trees; 4½ miles from efty;

4½ miles from city; PRICE 55,000; BASY TERMS.
5½ ACRES, 4½ miles out, 2½
cleared and in oats, balance
easily cleared, good soll, some
fruit trees; 5-roomed house and
good outbuildings; PRICE \$2,600! TERMS \$350 CASH

TOLLER & GRUBB

Sheriff's Sale

& Peterson vs. Vancouver Company, Limited. Peterson vs. Vancouver Cepper Company, Limited and by virtue of a write issued out of the Supreme Court of Columbia in the above mentioned I have selzed and taken possession the goods and chattels of the Vancouver Island, the state of the vancouver Island, cast of Queen street, except 2.35 acres thereof, and that part thereof conveyed to James Breen by deed dated 23rd November, 1892, Chemalaus District, British Columbia, and undivided ½ of blocks 5 to 10, 33 to 39, 40 to 51, 64 to 74, and 17 to 20, except thereout lots 4, 5 and 6 block 7, or 2, 2, 4 and 11, block 17, 10 to 9, block 18, lot 3 to 10, block 19, lot 18, block 20, lots 12 to 15 block 40, lots 10 and 11, block 17, and 10 to block 38, town of Crofton, British Columbia; 40 acres west of and adjoining section 6, range 1, that part containing 33.40 acres 10 to 10 t

ty of Nanulmo.
Sheriff's Office, Victoria, B. C., May 22nd,

Bookbinders 2nd and 4th Monday Bartenders 2nd and 4th Monday Cooks and Walters 2nd and 4th Tuesday Carpenters Alternate Wednesdays Cigarmakers 1st Friday Bleettelal Workers 2nd and 4th Friday Garment Workers 2nd and 4th Monday Alash 2nd Friday Congshoremen 2nd Wednesday Marine Engineers Monthly Moulders 2nd Wednesday Marine Engineers 3nd Street, last Saturday Bro. Winckelmann Was well known in the printing Ynders 2nd Wednesday Printing Pressnen 2nd Monday Steam Fitters 1st and 3rd Tuesday Printing Pressnen 2nd Monday Steam Fitters 2nd and 4th Tuesday Steet Railway Employees 1st Tuesday 2 p.n., 3rd Tuesday 5 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 7 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 7 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 9 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 9 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 9 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 10 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 9 p.m., 3rd Tuesd

Baseball is an engrossing subject with many unions athletically inclined.

English workmen spend more than 60 per cent. of their incomes on food.

Hamilton barbers are agitating to have the minimum wage raised from \$10 to \$12 per week. About 1,000 people are employed by the Russian government on aeronautical

The miner trouble at the Canadian West company's Taber coal mines has been amicably and satisfactorily ad-

. . . Ice blockades have made fishing almost impossible along the coast of Labrador. Fishermen there are face to face with starvation.

Normal labor conditions now prevail at Fort William, Ont., the strike sit-uation having been completely oblit-erated. A conciliation board will ad-just outstanding difficulties.

Edmonton and Strathcona sawmills are operating with a combined capacity or about 20,000,000 per year, and give employment to about 300 men.

Italian women may not engage in any industrial pursuit which occupies their time at night. Males under fif-teen years of age are also barred from night work.

The National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives of Great Britain, according to its half-yearly financial statement, just issued, has \$5\$4,200 in its treasury. The membership of the union is 30,508.

The coal miners in the Crow's Nest country are forming a Canadian Mine Workers' Union, being dissatisfied with the late strike called by the American officials and by the fact that that union refused to finercially old it union refused to financial e strikers called out under

An agreement has been signed at Winnipeg by the Canadian Northern for the maintenance of way men in the West. There will be a general increase of from 10 to 15 cents, except for laborers, whose rate of pay will remain the same as at present. A ten-hour day was established. Both the company and the men appear to be well satisfied.

Organised labor has lost many of Organises about mas lost many of its earnest advocates in the past few months, among them being Dick Braunschweig of the wood workers, Frank Monoghan of the steam engin-cers, Max Morris of the retail clerks and Frank K. Foster of the printers. The Houston (Tex.) Labor Temple was

The Houston (1ex.) Labor Tempte was destroyed by fire recently. Thirty unions besides the Cf. L. U. lost all their records and paraphernalla, and the plant of the Houston Labor Journal was completely gutted. The total loss was \$12,000. The fire was of incendiary

During the last three years the carpenters' union has had the greatest insulant the greatest insulant the greatest reduction of working hours, and the machinists' union had the greatest number of strikes, and, it is claimed, won a larger percentage of their contests than any other craft.

According to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of their contests than any other craft.

Labor, the unions of America today have a greater membership than ever before in the history of the labor.

From a return of seamen employed in British merchant vessels, dated April 4, 1906, it appeared that of 201,408 me

ingures.

The critical point in the dispute befigures.

The critical point in the dispute between the officials of the street railway lines of Chicago and the ten thousand employees is settled. By the offer of a maximum scale of thirty cents an hour to be paid by August 1, 1911, which was made by President John M. Roach, of the North and West side lines, and the prompt acceptance of the same by President Wm. Quinlen, of the North and West side carmen's union, all possibility of a strike appears to be over.

A man who did not reach his work at the proper time was advised in the Manchester, Eng., county court to get up earlier. Judge Parry pointed out that the advice sounded easy, but was difficult in practice. It used to be explained to him in his early days. He believed that his clerk, who had never once been late in fifteen years, held the record.

Legislation adopted at the last session of the Maine legislature provides that fifty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work in the manufacturing and mercantile establishments of the state after January 1, 1910. Another bill which was passed creates a state board of conciliation and arbitration similar to the enactments of Massachusetts and New York. New York.

Compensation for injury in the middle ages was in its infancy. The volume of the accounts of the lord high treasurer of Scotland, just published, tells incidentally of payments made to sufferers in the seige of Glasgow in 1544. To a carter who lost his horse \$25 was paid, but \$10.56 sufficed for a woman whose husband was killed, a like sum being given to the owners of two broken drums.

The National Association of Bill Posters, in annual convention in Atlanta, Ga., adopted a resolution which will give free space to advertising in the campaign for the extermination of tuberculosis throughout the United States. The bill posters also intend to ask all lithographers to furnish free paper for the anti-tuberculosis campaign advertising, and the railroads will be asked to furnish free transportation for the paper donated for this purpose.

Organizer Smith, of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners' Union, is at Regina making arrangements with the men to meet the employers and demand larger wages and shorter demand larger wages and shorter hours. At present they get 35 cents, for a ten hour day, and they want 40 cents and a nine hour day. They will carry out their demands, even at the cost of a strike, which would be most disastrous at the height of the building season. About two hundred men ing season. About two hundred men are affected. The demand has been called off. Statistics compiled by department

Statistics compared by arguments of agriculture indicate that Saskatchewan will require between 8,000 and 10,900 men from the outside to help harvest the crop, and many of them are required at once. The province has been thoroughly carwassed and a statement prepared showing the number required at each point. Efforts will be made to send men where they

tary of the American Federation of Labor, the unions of America today have a greater membership than ever before in the history of the labor movement. In the American Federa-tion of Labor there are now affiliated. 177 national and international local

DESIRABLE SEASIDE PROPERTY AT CADBORO BAY

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P. O. Box 167

labor unions. The number of state federations of labor is thirty-six and there are 541 central labor bodies and local trade and labor unions. In the aggregate 2,000,000 men are members of the body or affiliated with it. In honor of the return in October

In honor of the return in October of Samuel Gompers, who has been in Europe studying continental labor conditions and problems, all the labor organizations of the Eastern states will unite in a monster parade in Washington, D. C., if the plans adopted by the Central Labor Union at a recent meeting are carried to completion. October 15 is the day fixed for the celebration. The labor unions of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmingston, Richmond, Wheeling, Harrisburg and other cities will be invited to send as large delegations as possible to the parade. The day will culminate with a meeting in Convention Hall, and will be a rallying point for many men who have gained reputation in the field of organized labor. The address of Mr. Gompers on this occasion, it is anticipated, will be fraught with international significance as he will discuss labor conditions as has seen them abroad.

A compilation of trade-union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9.000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, which outstrips Great Britain, and nearly overtakes the United States. At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,300,000 members, whereas last year Germany had 2,215,000. The unions of Great Britain were credited with a membership of 1,888,000 last year. Five Europeans countries have more trade-union members than the state of New York, but New York outranks Russia, Hungary, and Spain, as well as the smaller countries.

* * *
Local labor men have learned that Will Crooks, M.P. for Woolwich and one of the leaders of the labor forces in the British House of Commons, will be in Victoria en route to Australia about October 8. He will attend the labor congress in Quebec in September, and is due here at the close of the first week of the following month. Will week of the following month. Will Crooks is famous among labor men. It is probably one of the most popular members of the House with his constituents. In his home district he is looked upon as everybody's friend, and his working day of 24 hours is liable at any moment to be interrupted by a deputation seeking assistance in some from. For several years Mr. Crooks was a member of the London county council. and this he was elected an amount of Poplar. Some years ago he was elected a member, of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and for a long time he was chairman of the children's committee. He is a good speaker with a fund of spontaneous and native humor.

manent International Labor Congress, and action to be taken regarding strike-breakers. President Compress will represent the A. F. of L. The peace demonstration will be in the nature of an expression of the sentiments held in valent to the service of the servic



MAHON BLDG., TEL. 1462.

RANCH LANDS. FRUIT FARMS. INSURANCE, CITY LOTS, TIMBER. AND

MONEY TO LOAN.

Here is a House

If you are, thinking of buying a home, let us show you that new If you are, thinking of buying a home, let us show you that new representation of the letter of the work being done and compare it with what you generally see. Every feature of the work garriers its own guarantee. Look over the basement, the foundations, the plumbing, the arrangement, the size of the rooms, the sleeping porch. If you can't buy the house you will get ideas that will mean money to you when you do buy or build. The lot has a frontage of 74 ft. The property can be bought for \$4,500, completed to specification, and \$2,500 may remain on mortgage. LOOK IT UVER.

At a Loss

The owner of four lots, aggregating two acres, on Foul Bay Road and Cowan Avenue, is willing to sell at a loss. He offers the entire tract, or will sell either pair of the lots.

The Foul Bay frontage of 171 ft. embraces a pair of lots just outside the city limits. The Cowan Avenue frontage of these lots is 229 ft. These lots are all cleared and all good soil and cost \$2.500 two years ago. The lots to the rear and fronting on Cowan Avenue, are each 80x 252 ft. High and sightly in front, nicely treed and for the most pargood soil. This pair cost \$2.000, two years ago. Let us show the property and have an offer for either pair, or for the entire tract. MUST SELL ONE PAIR.

Unusual Opportunity

We have for sale a splendid piece of property on the corner of Oak Bay Avenue and Foul Bay Road, just outside the city limits. The frontage on Oak Bay Avenue is 240 ft, and on Foul Bay Road 270 ft. There is a new 9-room house on the property, fine lawn, stable, and over 70 various fruit trees in bearing.

We can sell the corner half 135x240 ft, with the dwelling for \$5.250 or the entire property for \$7.750. Just think! an acre and a half in that choice locality with good 9-room house all improved in garden and orchard and at such a price, and \$3,000 in cash will handle the entire property. BETTER GET BUSY.

rious countries by the workers toward the jingoism of politicians and rulers.
Last year's strikes and lock-outs, says Engineering, cost the Billish Federation object was that West-end ballrooms

Engineering, cost the Editish Federation of Trade Unions no less than 122,819 and 138. It was fortunate for that body that in the preceding years strike were few, comparatively speaking, and not of grent magnitude. Thus in 1908 the reserve fund increased to 162,210 88 9d; but it fell to 174,729 48 4d by the end of the financial year, the loss on the year's working being 188,800 48 2d. In the cotton dispute alone some 45,000 members claimed benefit. Then there was the engineers' dispute on the northeast coast, which led to a lock-out of short duration. In all, the council had to deal with 638 disputes in the year involving about 55,000 persons, exclusive of the unfortunate dispute on the northeast coast. In the matter of strike benefit, the card and blowing-room operatives in the cotton trade drew no less than 143,722 108-10d; the cotton spiners, £14,677 38 4d; the engineers, £3,033 158 8d.

Miss Mary R. Macarthur, joint secretary of the Women's Trade Union and Labor Lengue, speaking at a meeting ber that the secretary of the the condition and the secretary of the Women's Trade Union and Labor Lengue, speaking at a meeting out to decorated up to 10 o'clock at unight. Perhaps she could not have let out the secret, but there was the fact bed with esceret, but there was the fact but the wife of the prime minister had signed such a petition.

One woman in every five in the United States has abandoned the domestic life and has become a wage-carner, Even this does not accurately state the situation. In country districts only two women out of every seven are at work, but in cities—that is, wherever industrial opportunities are present, two women out of every seven are at work, population. How far the fatther of the family has ceased to be the soile support the fact of the family and census bureau. The total number of the family and between 218,415 and 532,804 are contributing to the family income. Rememitation in the families of their employers. Out of the remaining 731,665 women at work 93,961 are supporting the famil

machine-workers, 15,033 168 8d.

Miss Mary R. Macarthur, joint sectational Labor conference in Paris, August 39-31, 1909, to be conducted by the holding of a great international peace elemonstration in the same city on September 1st. Representatives from all the countries in Europe will be in attendance, and among the subjects to be considered will be that of the reports of labor conditions in the various countries, a permanean international burcau, a permanent international Labor Congress, and to ask the home secretary not to exempt them from the clauses of the Faccingt in the conditions of the conditions.

tributing to the family income. Remember that these are city workers, and represent nearly one-third of the women

Man Was From Wellington

Nanaimo, Aug. 21.—The man killed in the blasting accident at Point Grey yesterday, belongs to Wellington. His name is John Brown. He leaves a wife and two children. The remains are expected tonight for burial tomor-



Schoolhouse, Prince Rupert.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Alternate Tenders for an 8-room Schoolhouse." will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Thursday, the 2nd day of September, 1909: 1. For the erection and completion of an 8-room framed schoolhouse at the contract and part of the contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 16th day of August, 1909, the office of the Government Agent at Prince Rupert, G. R. J. Skinner, Esq., Timber Inspector, Vancouver; and ket the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C. Each proposal must be accompanied Schoolhouse, Prince Rupert.

Timber Inspector, Vancouver; and at the Department of Public Works, victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorabia the Minister of Public Works of the amount of the tenders, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques work contracted for The cheques certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the conderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,

Public Works Eputnees

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer, Public Works Department, Victoria, B. C., August 11, 1909.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectors Boap Powder is better than other powders, es it is both soan and disiniscient.



Reaches Outer Wharf This Morning to Load Cargo for. the United Kingdom

TACOMA MARU GOES TO SEA

Makura on Way From Honolulu and Ella Enroute From the Golden Gate

The steamer Titan, of the Blue Funnel line, reached the outer wharf early ning from Comox, after coaler homeward voyage to Liveroad 3,000 barrels of whale oi gof to load 3,000 barrels of whate off s part of the cargo to be taken from ere. On her next call, outbound, on eptember 5th, the Blue Funnel Inner All load much canned salmon. aking the first of the new pack Until the coming of the Funnel line steamers some years the close of the canning season marked each year by the arrival to Liverpool for distribution, vindiammer. Since the coming of the windjammer. Since the coming of the big Holt freighters they have handled the whole of the salmon pack each year and the salling ships have for some seasons been a thing of the past in this trade. The Titan is scheduled to sall on her voyage from Tacoma and Victoria to Liverpool on September Sth, and will load further cargo when she calls here then outbound for Liverpool via the Far East. Mania will be an additional call for the Titan, Holt & Co. having made arrangements for a call-homeward as well as on the outbound run by the big Blue Funnel freighters.

The Cyclops, Inbound from Liverpool, has been reported at Yokohama and is expected to leave the Japanese port today for Victoria and Puget Sound. She is bringing a cargo of over 9,000 tons, of which about 1500 tons is for Victoria merchants, most-ly general merchandise from the United Kingdom.

The Tacoma Maru, which returned to the Sound to make repairs, proceed ig Holt freighters they have handled

delay of seven days over her regular steaming date, though her repairs were effected in 24 hours. The Tacoma Maru steamed from Tacoma Mas Saturday with a large eargo of general freight for ports in the Orient. She had proceeded several hundred miles from Cape Flattery when she struck some submerged wreckage and two blades were broken off her propellers. Heing unable to assertiain whether the steamer had sustained further damage, and knowing that the loss of four propeller blades would mean a slow passage home, Captain Yamamato decided to return to the Sound. The steamer arrived at Cape Flattery Saturday afternoon, and proceeded to Port Townsend, after signalling to the observer to report her to her owners.

The Canadian - Australian line steamer Makura, the pride of the New Westland company. date, though her repairs were

c Canadian - Australian line or Makura, the pride of the New and company's big fleet, is expect-reach port on Tuesday morning. Sydney by way of Brisbane, and Honolulu, The Makura, left Honolulu on Tuesday, is ing a large complement of pastrs. Other liners expected in port week are the Kumeric, Ella and late. The Kumeric left Yoko-inbound from Manlla, Hong-inbound from Manlla, Hongconsignment of heavy dredge material brought from the United Kingdom by way of the Mexican isthmian railroad consigned to the Yukon district.

New Pamphlet.

New Pamphlet.

"To Three Cities by Three Funnels" is the title of a handsome little book-let just issued by the Canadian Pacific says the Post-intelligencer. In point of artistic design and coloring, it is one of the most attractive devices of the many issued by this company. The cover designs show the three funnels of a Princess liner, the effect in blue, yellow, black, red and brown being most unusual. The interior is devoted to descriptions of Seattle, Victoria, and Vancouver, in the order named. The halftone work is of rare merit, views of the three cities giving the stranger a splendid idea of what is to be seen.

TORDENSKJOLD BACK FROM MAZATLAN

On the Waterfront

Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Clear, a southeast wind. Bar. 30.05, temp. 56. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Clear, northwest wind. Bar. 30.05, temp. 56. Sea smooth. Out, the steamer President, 6 a.m., and steamer President, 6 a.m., and steamer President, 6 a.m., and steamer President, 6 a.m., Clear, calm. Bar. 30.03, temp. 56. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Estevan, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, raining. Bar. 29.95, temp. 56. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, noon—Cloudy and calm, southeast wind. Bar. 29.95, temp. 67. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Tatoosh, noon—Cloudy, wind northwest. Bar. 30.06, temp. 56. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Estevan, noon—Drizzling, a southeast wind. Bar. 30.07, temp. 57. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Pachena, noon—Cloudy and calm. Bar. 30.06, temp. 67. Sea smooth. No shipping.

S. Pearson and Sons, Limited, have prepared plans for extensive harbor improvements at Mazatan. It is stated that the plans contemplate the expenditure of about \$30.000,000, Mexican currency, and several years will be required to complete the betterments.

Two breakwaters will be built and the harbor will be dredged to such a depth that the largest ocean vessels will be able to enter and tie up at Mazatlan wharves. Work will be started as soon as the government feels

MEN WHO LOOTED TRAPS FROM BLAINE

Pirating of the Point Roberts Fish Traps Was Not Done by Canadians

The men who looted the lish traps recently at Point Roberts went from Blaine, not from the Fraser river, as was alleged by Seattle newspapers. Advices from Bellingham state that two fish pirates in the county jail, the authorities hot after two others, infor-

SAN MATEO SOLD FOR ATLANTIC RUN

the Pacific Improvement company, has been sold. She has been under charter for some months to Schubach & Ham-Puget Sound for New York. She will be turned over to her new owners when she reaches the Atlantic metropolis. Owing to the heavy amount of cargo obtained by the Schubach-Hamilton Steamship company for Bering Sea ports, they will charter another vessel to carry the freight to Teller and the Kotzsbue, which was to have gone on the San Mateo Angust 20th. The San Mateo is a vessel of 1,926 tons net register, built in 1888 at South Shields, England.

Lightkeeper Dismissed

Lightkeeper Dismissed
As an aftermath of the recent enquiry concerning charges made, by
Capt. Johnson, keeper of the Fisguard
light at Esquimalt, and A. Schultz, a
former workman for the marine department, the Esquimalt man has been
dismissed and a lightkeeper is being
sent today to take charge temporarily
pending the appointment of a new
lightkeeper.

Piloted Freighter

Piloted Freighter

Capt. W. George has returned to the city after piloting the big freighter M. S. Dollar to Swanson Bay. The steamer, which took a thousand tons of sulphur to the pulp mills of the company operating at Swanson Bay, was taken up by the outside passage, entering the inland waters at Millbank Sound. Proposals are being made that a subport of entry be established at the pulp mills to facilitate shipments from foreign ports.

To Replace Udal

FROM MAZATLAN

Brought News of Extensive Harbor Works to be Established at the Mexican Port

Advices were brought by the steamfer Tordenskjold, which has returned from Mazatlan, after carrying a cargo of coal from the Vancouver Island colleries to the Mexican port, that extensive harbor improvements, involving expenditure of \$15,000,000 are to be carried out at Mazatlan. D. G. C. Mc-Neil, British consul at Colima, who has visited Victoria several times on vacations, is authority for the statement that engineers of \$2.500.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE WILL LEVY DUTY ON RACEHORSES

Horsemen Who Brought Animals Here From U. S. Are Bothered Over Ruling

Are the racehorses brought from the United States for the meet of the Country Club here and the Minoru Club at Vancouver, over 400 of them, to be assessed duty on return across the border? The Seattle customs officials say duty will be levied and the racing men are up in arms. They promise to make an emphatic protest before the general board of United States appraisers. However, until orders are received to the contrary, customs officers, at Seattle will demand that duty will be paid on the racehorses, and the owners will have the privilege—after they have secured receipts for duty paid—of making protest and contesting the matter.

Under the new tariff law, animals which are sent out of the United States for exhibition purposes are not subject to duty upon being brought back, but those which are used for racing are not included. This matter is of serious moment to the owners of about 400 American borses which were sent to

those which are used for racing are not included. This matter is of serious moment to the owners of about 400 American horses which were sent to Victoria to engage in the meet at that place, and which are now racing in Vancouver. That they can, he brought back duty free, as they were exported prior to August 5, when the new law went into effect, is the contention of the horsemen, but a contrary opinion is held by customs officers.

In an opinion sent from the office of the collector of customs for the Puget Sound district, in reply to a query sent from the Seattle office, the following is offered for the guidance of officers in the matter at issue:

"Animals are specifically excluded from the provisions of paragraph 500, and there is no other provision in the new tariff law for the free entry of American horses returned as such; the date of their exportation is immaterial.

"In T. D. 19,833, the department holds that American race horses may be reimported free of duty under the act of May 10, 1896, and department regulations thereunder. It appears from a department telegram, dated the 16th instituted of the contraction of the department of the board of United States, sporred appraisers, that horses exported for the purpose of competition for prizes offered by a racing association, where the events are noted under the auspices or in connection with an exposition or fair, are subjection to m importer making entry when relimported. I seem no objection to an importer making entry when relimported it estimated duty when relimported it estimated duty when the more of an authoritative decision of the department or the board of United States, not including animals, when returned affect being exported.

Were in the more of the contract o

The steam drill engaged in the inner harbor has been moved to Dredger rock, near Brackman and Ker's wharf, and the dredger Ajax is now working between Laurel point and the C. P. R. deek

Recently the P. & O. liner Palermo brought to London 4,463 frozen carcases of Chinese pigs, as an experimental shipment to test the market. The whole consignment passed the government test, but met with a chilly recention, among consumers, even the government test, but met with a chilly reception among consumers, even the poorer classes refusing to buy it, not-withstanding the tempting price at which the meat was offered. It is, therefore, thought that the vast trade in Chinese pigs, of which Sir Thomas Sutherland gave an Inkling at the last P. & O, meeting, is not likely to develop, although the public in London and elsewhere readily swallows other importations from China much less savorous than pork.

Simla Entered Free.
United States District Judge D
Haven has had an order entered at Sa
Francisco for the return by the Collector of Customs of \$2,123.10 to G. W being partially destroyed by fire at Acapulco, was purchased by the Mer-chants' Tugboat company, and towed to the Golden Gate, but as her papers' had been sent to Lloyd's in England, she was classified as an "undocument-ed", vessel and taxed accordingly, despite the fact that she had been chased by an American corporation.

Photo of Racing Propeller

Photo of Racing Propeller

One of the most remarkable and probably the only one of its kind ever taken, is a picture of the propeller of the steamship Hyades, slying out of water under the heave of a big sea. This picture was taken by First Assistant Engineer Harry Rylatt, who is an enthusiastic photographer. To

HERPICIDE'S MISSION.

for the venturesome engineer to swing over the vessel's quarter and take the seas as they came. The vessel was off seas as they came. The vessel was off Cape Blanco and the breeze a north-wester. The Hyades was light and plunging so that at times the engineer could not see her keel. He received a good ducking and took five snaps. Only one of these carge out. It shows the mist of fying spray and one blade showing plain. There is a dim outline of a rudder stock and the water running in thin streams down the hull of the vessel.

A World Cruise

This craft will be a 40-footer. He intends to leave Olympia during next July. The passage to Alaska will first be made and thence across to Siberia and down the coast to Japan and the Orient. The cruise will then be to the Hawaiian Islands and to San Francisco. Then if none of the crew ge sea sick the craft will head to the southward and around the Horn to Europe, and around through the Suez rope, and around through the Suez canal home. He figures on three years being taken for the trip.

TEES RETURNS FROM WEST COAST

Keen Rivalry Between Whalers of the Two Stations on the Island Coast

From Clayoquot and way ports of the West coast, the steamer Tees, Captain Gillam, is back at the C. P. R. dock. She brought a small complement of

The latest use to which wireless telegraphy has been applied is reported from New Bedford, Mass., where diron New Bedford, Mass., where comes the report of the treatment of a sick man on board the Nantucket lightship by wireless. A few days ago, Captain Doane, of the light vessel, was taken sick, and as there was no doctor aboard the crew did not know just what to do. A wireless message to the naval hospital at Newport, however, brought detailed instructions from a surgeon there, and the prescription that was sent was put up from the medicine chest on the lightship by the crew.

The naval surgeon was kept constantly informed of the captain's condition, and he began to improve roon after the long-distance treatment began. Today he was reported as being convalescent.

BABIN CHEVAYE BATTERED BY GALE

French Vessel Reaches Columbia And Reports Two Men Drowned and Others Injured

French bark and had, three men seriously injured, a broken leg and a fractured skull being among the accidents. Great seas swept the vessel's deck. Efforts were futle to aid the two men drowned. With her death and hospital list the vessel made the remainder of her voyage short-handed. The Babin Chevaye arrived at Hobart from Antwarp May 31 and sailed June 5 for the Columbia, making the last half of her passage in 76 days. She brings general cargo and is under charter to Meyer, Wilson & Co., and will load an outward cargo of grain for Europe.

SPRINGBANK STARTS FOR SYDNEY

Is Taking Cargo of Lumber Loaded at Hastings for Australian Port

At Takos Away the Dread of Birthdays.

Nothing is more annoying to men and women of middle age than to see those unmistakable signs of age—thin hair and grayness—approaching. British bark Springbank, owned by the Wier line, was towed to sea yester-deficiency of the desired and the selence has discovered that these conditions are no longer, "immistakable" evidences of old age, for the dandruff, germ, theory proves that even very young people may suffer hair loss, while those fortunate enough to escape the ravages of the scalp germ, retain their abundant locks to a ripe old age. Newbro's Hernfelde kills the dandruff germ and removes the risk of appearing and your feelings by using the genuine Hernfelde. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for cample to The Herpfelde Co., Detroit, Mich. One dollar bottles guaranteed. Cyrus H. Bowers, Special Agent, 38 Government St.

Why Many People Never Need Doctor.

Doctor.

You have a natural laxative in your body. Why, then, should you use a false purgative to move the bowels?

Bile is nature's laxative. It is bile—and bile alone—which moves the bowels as they should be moved. The liver is the store house for the bile. The liver pours forth the bille into the bowels, which stimulates them to move and thus, causes the waste matter to pass from the body.

Constitution is a disease, OF the bowels, but CAUSED by the liver. When the bowels do not move regularly and naturally, it is because the liver is not giving up enough bile. And the only possible way to cure Constipation, is to cure the liver.

Calomel, cascara, salts, senna, com-

is to cure the liver.

Calomel, cascara, salts, senna, common pills and sweet lozenges and all the other purgatives do not act on the liver at all. They merely irritate and inflame the bowels.

inflame the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure Constipation because they act on the liver. The fruit principles stimulate the liver to secrete and give up enough bile to move the bowels, while the tonics and antiseptles tone up and invigorate the muscles. "Fruit-a-tives" are the only medicine ever discovered that will cyure Constipation, Billiousness, and all other troubles due to a Torpid or Disordered Liver. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

low to Avoid

direct to Mothersill Remedy Co., 246 Cleland Bldg., Detroit, Michigan..

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY. TENDERS FOR ROCK WORK.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed 'Rock Work' will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p. m. on Thursday, 26th August, 1909, for biasting and removing rock on the south sides of Oak Bay and Newport avenues from Foul Bay road to Saratoga avenue.

Specification and quantity for the above work can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

R. FOWLER,

Municipal Engineer.

Law Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C.

Building Lots For Sale

Houses Built on the Installment Plan

D. H. BALE CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Cor. Fort and Stadacona



The

Absolutely Fire-Proof

rally located and commanding a view of the spics, Cascade Mountains, Mt. Rainler and t Sound.

J. S. McTERNAN, Manager On direct car line to A. Y. P. Expositio



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Vancouver Island Trunk Road—Centre Sections.

SEALED TENDERS, SUPERSCRIBED "Tender for ten miles, Vancouver Island Trunk Road," will be keedled by the Hon, the Minister of Public Works up to and

New York, Aug. 21.—The non-magnetic surveying ship Carnegle, which was built in South Brooklyn for the Carnegle Institute at Washington, began its expedition this morning for the purpose of making a magnetic survey of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacilic oceans, and to gather data about the magnetic attractions and variations in waters hitherto unexplored. It will proceed to Mariners Bay for compass adjustment and will then go to-St. Johns, Arld., the coast of Labrador and the Hudson's Bay.

**NATIONAL EXHIBITION **



AUGUST 28th TO TORONTO AUGUST 28th TO SEPTEMBER 14th

Round Trip Solo Round Trip

Tickets on sale now, till September 13. Final return limit September 24, 1909.

For any further information write or call on

City Passenger Agt., L. D. CHETHAM, 1702 Government St.

Special Eastern Excursions

August 21 to September 4, Toronto and return.....\$61.90 September 8, to Montreal and return.....\$105.00 September 9, to Chicago and return.....\$72.50 October 4, to Chicago and return.....\$72.50

> You have privilege of stopover to make tour of YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



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Visit the A.-Y.-P. Exposition enroute

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Genl. Agent

Victoria, B. C.

Northern Pacific Railway A. D. CHARLTON, A. G. P. A.

EBSEN LINE Canadian NEW MEXICAN GATEWAY

Farticulars: C. S. BAXTER, Agent. 809 Government S C. GARDINER JOHNSON & CO., Vancouver, B. C

S.S. "Iroquois" leaves Victoria at 9 a. m. daily; for Port Townsend and Seattle. Returning, leaves Seattle midnight. Tickets interchangeable with C. P. R.

mers. Jas. McArthur, Agent. me 1451 824 Wharf St.

For Prince Rupert S. S. VADSO

Thursday, August 26th

John Barnsley

Municipal Notice The B. C. Electric Railway Company's Privileges Bylaw, 1909, and the Water Loan Guarantee Bylaw, 1909.

water Loan Companies 2, 3, 4 and 5, in all ten miles in ore or less, of the Vancouver Island Trunk and.

Plan, profile, drawings, specifications as are more or less, of the Vancouver Island Trunk and contract and tender may be seen a fine in the search of contract and tender may be seen a fine in the search of the Government Agent, Duncan, B. C.

Intending tenderers can obtain one set of the location plan and profile, and of the pecification, for the sum of five (\$5\$) doing to the profile of the Government Agent, Duncan, B. C.

Intending tenderers can obtain one set of the location plan and profile, and of the pecification, for the sum of five (\$5\$) doing to the profile of the government of the tenders of the possible of the form and profile of the government of the possible of the tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signatures of the tenders, accordance of the lowest or any tender. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signatures of the tenders, accordance of the lowest or any tender. Public Works is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. Public Works is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. Public Works is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. Public Works is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. Public Works is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. Public Works is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. Public Works is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. Public Works is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. Public Works is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. Public Works is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. Public Works is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. Public Works is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. Public Works is not be used to the public works is not be used to the public works is not be used to the public works is not be u



Notice is hereby given that the Reserve existing on the lands embraced in special Timber License No. 23,290, situted on Gambler Island, New Westminster District, is cancelled.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Department of Lands,
14th July, 1999,

Mexican

TO AND FROM MEXICO, Europe and Eastern Canada VIA TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE. Steamers call at San Pedro provid-



AND SOUTH PORTS
Leavés Victoria 8 a. m.
S. S. City of Puebla or Queen, August 25, Sept. 1, respectively. Steamer leaves every seventh day theroafter.
S. S. Governor or President sails direct from Seattle August 27, Sept. 3, every seventh day at 10 a. m.
FINE EXCULSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.
FINE TRIPS AROUND THE SOUND FOR SOUTHIAASTERN ALASKA
Connecting at Skagway with W.P. & Y.R.

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA
Connecting at Skagway with W.P. & Y.R.
Leaves Scattle at 9 p. m., S. S. Cottage City, or City of Scattle, August
22, 28, Sept. 3, 8, 14.
Steamers connect at San Francisco
with Company's steamers for ports in
California, Mexico and Humboit Bay.
For further information obtain folder.
Right is reserved to change steamers or
sailing dates.
TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE—
TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE—
Rithet & Co., Ltd., Agents. C. D., DUNANN, Gen. Fassenger Agent
112 Market St., San Francisco.



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PORTLAND, BOSTON, Ontario, Quebec and the

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ongest Double-track Route under one
anagement in the American Continent For Time Tables, etc., a.idress SEO. W. VAUX, issistant Gen'l Passonger and Ticket Agant 136 Adams St., Chicago, (LL.

To Atlin, Dawson and



Navigation is now open on the Yukon river and lakes. Connections are made with the company's steamers carrying both freight and passengers.

At Caribou for Atlin; at White Horse for Dawson and intermediate points, and at Dawson for Fairbanks and points on Lower river.

For further information apply Traffic Department, Williams' Building, Vancouver, B. C.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date. It the undereigned, intend to apply for the lease of the foreshere opposite lot 46, Victoria district.

J. E. MACRAE.

Yancouver, B. C., 25th June, 1999.

GREAT MID-SUMMER SALE

Starts
Tuesday
August 24

SEMI-READY WARDROBE

Starts
Tuesday
August 24

\$75,000

Worth of Suits, Raincoats, Overcoats, Trousers, Hats, Caps and Furnishings.

\$75,000

=Will be sold during this sale as room must be made for=

Tremendous Shipments of New Fall Goods Which Are Now On the Way

ALL SEMI-READY GARMENTS ARE LABELED WITH THE PRICE IN THE POCKET, AND CONSEQUENTLY ANY DECEPTION IN REGARD TO VALUES WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE DURING THIS SALI THE ENTIRE STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY, OUTING SUITS, UNDERWEAR, NECKWEAR, ETC., ETC., WILL BE INCLUDED IN THIS SALE AS ALL SUMMER GOODS.

MUST BE CLEARED OUT REGARDLESS of COST

FLANNEL AND OUTING SUITS AND TROUSERS, PANAMA AND STRAW HATS, TENNIS AND BOATING FLANNELS, FANCY VESTS, SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR WILL BE SOLD AT HALF PRICE.

TERMS OF SALE STRICTLY CASH

SEE THESE PRICES AND REMEMBER THAT \$10.00 SPENT HERE WILL DO THE WORK OF \$20.00 SPENT ELSEWHERE.

PRICE LIST

	Δ.	
RAINCOATS, worth \$20.00, now		\$12.95
RAINCOATS, worth \$15.00, now		
RAINCOATS, worth \$10.00, now		
FINE CASHMERE SOCKS, per pair		
ENGLISH MERINO SOCKS, per pair		
PENMAN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, per suit		,
DERBY RIB UNDERWEAR, worth \$1.50 suit, now		
BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR, per suit		,
FINE WORSTED TROUSERS, worth \$4.00 to \$5.00, now		
TROUSERS, worth \$2.50 and \$3.00, now		
TUXEDO JACKETS AND VESTS, worth \$20.00, now		
TO BY		610 05
MEN'S ENGLISH TWEED KNICKERS, half price.	•••••	\$8.95
ENGLISH TWEED NORFOLK SUITS, worth \$14.00, now		
MEN'S WORSTED SUITS, worth \$18.00, now		\$10.95
MEN'S FINE BUSINESS SUIT'S, worth \$15.00, now		\$8.95
MEN'S FINE TWEED SUITS, worth \$12.00, now		
ODD FLANNEL SUITS, worth \$12.00, now		\$4.95
MEN'S FLANNEL SUJTS, worth \$12.00, now		\$6.95
The second secon		

BLACK MACO SOCKS, per pair
200 DOZ. LATEST SHAPE CAPS, all reduced to Sale Prices.
FRENCH LISLE UNDERWEAR, worth \$4.00 suit, now
LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR, worth \$6.00 suit, now
SCOTCH WOOL UNDERWEAR, worth \$3.00 suit, nw
100 DOZEN REGATTA AND OUTING SHIRTS, reduced to 65c each.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, worth \$1.25 to \$2.00, now
MEN'S LINEN HATS, worth 75c, now
FANCY VESTS AND HOSIERY, now reduced to half price
FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
COLORED HANDKERCHIEFS5¢
WASHING TIES 10¢
NECKWEAR reduced to half price. Dent's Gloves all reduced to sale price
All the latest shapes in Soft and Stiff Hats, regular price \$3.00, now
100 Doz. ODD HATS, worth \$2.50 and \$3.00, to be cleared at
OVERCOATS, worth \$12.00, now
OVERCOATS, worth \$18.00, now
OVERCOATS, worth \$20.00, now

Sale Starts Tuesday, Aug. 24th, and will run for --

TEN DAYS ONLY

NOTE REDUCTIONS AND REMEMBER EVERY ARTICLE IN THIS IMMENSE STOCK IS REDUCED TO SALE PRICE FOR CASH.

RAILROAD FARE PAID TO ALL PURCHASERS OF \$50.00 AND UPWARDS FOR DISTANCE OF 50 MILES. MONEY REFUNDED IF DISSATISFIED. KEEP THIS PRICE LIST AS ALL BARGAINS ARE STRICTLY AS ADVERTISED

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Phone No. 11.

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M. ings, sush, doors, rough and dressed lumber. Agents for Moore-Whittington Lumber Co. Phone L-750. WESTHOLME LUMBER CO. VV General Contractors and Builders

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B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—FOOT OF Johnson St. Tel. 1388. Washed and graded sand; gravel for concrete work. De-ivered by team or on scows at Royal Buy.

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VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—OFFICE
710 Yates St. Phono 662. Ashes and

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Phone 23.

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Modernly equipped throughout, Midday
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Fort street, President; J. Critchley, Secretary, Sidney, B. C.

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BOY WANTED-APPLY 641 FORT ST. ONE RELIABLE MAN WANTED every town to take orders for best cus-made clothes in Canada; highest com-ilon. Rex Tailoring Co., Toronto. 120

WANTED—BOY (VITH WHEEL PREferred, Palsey Cleaning Works, 843) WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CARPENTER
D. H. Bale, Fairfield Road and Rob
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WANTED-6 SHOE CLERKS AT ONCI Apply The Ideal Shoe Store, Government St.

WANTED — FOR RANCH, EXPERIced man and wife; wife to cook,
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HELP WANTED-FEMALE. FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER. APPLY BOX

GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK. AP-WANTED-A GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of three. Box 2, Colonist. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS WHITE LADY cook, (cottage or room if desired.)
Apply Box 970; Colonist.

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WORK WANTED BY A MAN WILLIN to make himself useful; farm or country preferred. Address Box 916. this office WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD ON farm or country home, by main as wife who would be willing to give sor help in the work. Apply Box 647, Colo int.

er for hotel or restaurant wishes situa . Apply Box 961, Colonist.

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MRS. WALKER ATTENDS PATIENT at their homes or receives them inther private nursing home, maternity, general nursing or massage. 1017 Burdette Avenue. 12100.

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WANTED—SCHOOL TEACHER FOR GA liano Island; salary \$50 monthly; pref erence for married teacher. Apply to Mar Enke, Gallano.

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Hours: 2:30 to 5.

WANTED AT ONCE—A GENERAL MAID
for the Kootenay, Wages \$25.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COOKS 41
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Wages \$30 to \$35.

WANTED—GENERAL MAIDS FOR TWO families; no children; casy positions
WANTED FOR DUNCANS—MOTHER'S help, simple cooking, etc.

An English MIDDLE-AGED NURSE secks position with mental patient; five years experience with same patient. A N EXPERIENCED COOK, HOUSE-keeper, wants situation 1st October in bachelors' establishment; excellent cook and

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cheap, at \$52 Yates St.

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rooms, ground floor. 735 View St. TO LET-FURNISHED ROOM, \$27 QUE

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING and single rooms, Prince Rupert House Bastion Square. NO LET-FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING

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TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS. Douglas St., corner Humboldt. TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS, HOUSE donia Ave.

donia Ave.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, ÅLSO 1
large double room sultable for two. 1305
Fort St., corner Moss. Phone 1143.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS,
electric light, 'gas for cooking. 1023
Pandora St. Home until 2 o'clock. TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH or without board, or for housekeeping. Phone, etc. 1903 Quadra St., corner Cale-lonia Ave.

TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS; BREAK fast if desired; near car and sea. 41 Michigan St., James Bay.

TO LET-ONE FURNISHED HOUSE keeping room, electric light and gastove. 1120 Vancouver St. TO LET-FURNISHED FOR HOUSE-

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CONDENSED ADVERTISING

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WANTED TO RENT-MEDIUM SIZED house, in grounds, with stabling for three or more horses. Reply to P. O. Box

FOR RENT-JAMES BAY, UNFURNISH-ed 2-storey house, 6 rooms and 10-roomed house, partly furnished, both 7 minutes walk from postoffice. Apply R., E. O. Box 597.

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TO RENT-\$20.00 PER MONTH, 8-ROOMed house, corner of Niagara and Rendall Sts. Apply Flint & Co., or 338 Niagara TO LET-NEW SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, all roders conveniences, sewer connections at motion and color all colors. Victoria Wisson St., Victoria West. Apply J. Finmore, Thoburn P. O.

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BEAUTIFUL ISLAND HOMES FOR SALE, Ing. from \$500 up. Don't fall to get par-ticulars from Paudon & Paddon, Mayne Isl-and, H. C. FOR SALE-OAK BAY, NEW 8-ROOMEL modern house, near sea; easy terms; \$3,800. Apply Box 536, Colonist.

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FOR SALE—OR RENT, A RESIDENCE almost new, with all modern conveniences, one minute from car line. Apply Mrs. Teague, 1827 Cheatnut Ave.

14.900; terms; rent \$25. 403. Colonist. 121

FOR SALE—S-ROOMED HOUSE ON OAK
Bay Ave, with stable, chicken runs, etc. Will sell, with either two lots or four, oak bay ave.

Will sell, with either two lots or four, oak bay ave.

To stable House House Stable House Stable House Bay Ave.

FOR SALE—ROCKWOOD, ST. CHARLES

Both This beautiful thome in Victoria's most desirable locality, furnished or unfurnished. The grounds are beautifully laid shrubs and trees. Planted in ornamental shrubs and trees. Stable House GOOD 6-ROOM HOUSE, ONLY 5 MINutes from postoffice (very cheap) 500; good terms. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., Yates St.

UNQUE WATERPRONT RESIDENCE Magnificent views, with best fishing and boating, 2-roomed house besides hall and usual offices, water and electric service, conservatory and foreing house, close to car, 1½ acres (or less if preferred) rich deep soil, 2,500 strawberries and other fruits, 1500 strawberries and other fruits.

\$2,600 NEW HOUSE, THIRD AND Market, 5 rooms, modern conveniences. Apply Owner, 1046 Fisquard. BUSINESS CHANCES

CHOICE BUILDING LOT, CORNER OAK Bay avenue and Fell St., \$850; \$100 cash, balance in 7½ years at 7 per can Owner will lend on building. Box 928, Col-

FOR SALE-\$800 CASH BUYS A LOT 30 x 140, with three-roomed cottage in James Bay district. Apply 1605 Store St. 127

TOR SALE-OAK BAY AVENUE AN Hampshir Road, 2 large lots chear. Freeman, Nanalmo. TOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOTS IN CITY, one block from carline, 40x170, dry, level, grassy, \$275; \$25 down, \$10 per month. Box 11, Coloniat.

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FOR SALE—FINE LEVEL LOT IN
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HURRAH-LOT 30x120, FORT ST., NEAF Vancouver, if taken now, \$1,200 Ritchie, 1110 Government St.

123 TWO VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON NIA Two very Desirable Lots on MA-gara St., close to Beacon Hill park and Dallas road, good terms. \$2,200, A. Wil-liams & Co., Ltd., 704 Yates St.

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FARM FOR SALE WITH 'OR WITHOUT apply to T. Beckensell, Comox, B. C. FOR SALE—25 ACRES, SEVEN CLEAR-ed and seven slashed, good water, as new six-roomed house, six-stall barn, good workshop and other outbuildings; also six chicken houses, \$3,500. Box \$20 Colonist.

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SPORTSMAN'S RESIDENCE AND POULtry farm for sale, "Brookdale," Shawnigan, one mile from Koenig's, on public
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stall stable, poultry houses, trout stream,
game, etc. Apply to owner, E. Johnsen, P.
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ON "THE ARM" PROPERTY

ON "THE ARM" -200 FEET OF PICK OF
Burleith waterfrontage on "the Arm";
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per lot; one-third cash. Lots are about 400
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Road and Russell St., between the shour of
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\$25.00. P. O. Box \$9.

WANTED-BOSTON HULL TERRIER male pup. Address 998, Colonist.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW COPPER FAST ened built rowboat. 16 ft. 8 in. long suitable for small launch. Apply 428 John

WANTED-TO PURCHASE, OLD

A NYONE FINDING A BROWN PRIN Reward. FOUND-FIVE DOLLARS. OWNER CAN

have same by proving property and paying for this ad. Apply Parfitt Bros. Contractors, 1436 Gladstone Ave. LOST-A VALISE. WILL THE PARTY holding same please return to Pete Coer, 11 Collinson St.

OST-ON KINGSTON OR SUPERIOR ANTED-A GRUB STAKE BY META prospector on half shares. 990 Color Sts., James Bay, on Friday evening ladies' blue belt and enamelled buckle. Return to the Colonist Office.

Cadboro and city, handbasket containing lady's bag and sundries. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Colonist Office.

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GOR \$1,000 I WILL SELL 1,000 UNITED States gold and copper and 200 Collins wireless telephone and 15 United wireless. Box 958; Colonist.

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m OR}$ SALE—COW DUE SEPT 1; ALSO good family cows. H. Walker, Delta st., off Burnside Rd. FOR SALE CHEAP-FINE HEALTHY pullets, cockérels and chickens. Box

OR SALE—THOROUGHBRED JERSEY cow, calved three weaks; good milke and very rich. Apply Colonist Box X Y Z

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& Lineham, 634 View St. . 3130

FOR SALE—SOUTHOWN RAMS; ALSO
Fram and ewe lambs, pure bred and
registered. Address A. T. Watt, P. O.
Drawer 799, Victoria, B. C.

TOR SALE CHEAP—THOROUGHBRED hens, pullets and cockorels; hens laying constantly, pullets will lay by November. Cockerels will improve your poultry one hundred per cent. I have white and barred plymouth rocks, white leghors and wyandotts and black minorcas; also one good buggy cheap. Be prompt. Dr. J. B. Pearly, Mt. Tolinle, B. C. HANDSOME SADDLE HORSE (PRIZE winner), kind and sound. Apply Burrard Stable, Howe St., Vancouver.

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE—I HAV Just imported a carload of pure brecalistered ponies. They are city brokes will sell at reasonable prices. F. A. Thom, son, Residence 975 North Park; Residence phone, R-1128; Office phone, 1418.

payment, balance e 1607 Fairfield Road. WANTED-A SMALL RANCH, WILD Of improved land on or overlooking sal water on east coast; must be cheap for cast between Victoria and Alberni. Owners on apply Box 885 Colonist.

LOST-GOLD PEN WITH INITIALS "R Fort Sts. and postoffice. Return to 114 Fort St.

FIVE ACRES (GOOD BUY), NEARLY all cleared, good land, nice location, small cottage and outbuildings, \$1,100. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 704 Yates St.

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WANTED-A GOOD COAL PROPERTY on or near coast with some develop-ment work done. Particulars to A. T. Frampton, Mahon Bidg., Victoria, B. C. Wanted-Child's Folding Buggy good condition, for cash. Colonist Box 623.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SIX OR seven-roomed house on the instalment plan. * Box 986, Colonist.

MISCELLANEOUS. A NTIQUE JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, EN-gravings and Pictures bought and sold Mrs. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street, 117 BAGGAGE PROMPTLY HANDLED AT current rates by the Victoria Transfer Co., Phone 129. Office open night and day.

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BOATS AND LAUNCHES FOR SALE BOATS FOR SALE—NICE LIGHT FLAT bottom with oars, all sizes in stock an made to order. Jones, 800 Fort St., corpe of Blanchard.

SMALL ACREAGE WITHIN CITY Ilmits, with small house; small cast payment, balance casy. Apply by letter

LOST-POINTER DOG WEARING ROL Return to Canadan Bank of Commerce.

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COTTON RAGS WANTED AT THE COL-

CONTRACTS TAKEN, ALL KINDS OF wire fencing estimates given on application to G. T. Rant, Phone R-1962.

WANTED—ON HIGHLY IMPROVED country property in Cowichan valley, for further improvements, \$5,000; good interest, long term; now worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000. 285 Colonist.

A NDERSON, W. A., WEST HADLOW, Agassiz, B. C., breeder and importer of pure bred Percherons; prize winning stall-lions and brood marcs for sale. Correspondence and inspection solicited. We guartantee satisfaction.

The Timber work. Ryan Bros. Timber Contractors, Ganges Harber, Sait Spring Island.

WANTED-PUPILS FOR ALL GRADES
of plain sewing. "Pyneville," 1647
Fairfield Road.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK-(Cont.

TOR SALE—DAPPLE GREY GELDIN fbs., 16 hands high; also bay spiding, 7 yea old, sound, 990 lbs., 14½ hands high. A ply Stewart Williams & Co., Fort St.

FOR SALE-ONE OR TWO WELL-BRE.
Pointer Dog Pups. Box 634, Colonis

MISCELLANEOUS-(Cont.) TIBUELLA BOUST COME.

TEDERAL WIRE TIGHTENER AND Splicer, for barbad and plain wire. The nly article in existence that will tighten a vire and repair a broken wire without use if additional wire; 1,500 let prizes; over six nillion in use. Price \$8,75 per 100; lovers \$12,50. Wm. Nepean-Hutchison, Box 74, Vicoria, B. C.

Reat House:

TRENCH DRESSMAKING—MME. VITAL,
1120 Caledonia Ave.

a3

GENTS: SBITS: CLEANED AND PRESS,
ed. 50c to 75v; ladica' skirts, ditto.
Palsicy Cleaning Works, 843 View St. Phone

HOWES, HENRY E.—PSYCHIC ME-Mondays and Fridays, 8 pm., 727 View street, near Douglas.

CAN DOUBLE YOUR SALARY BY Leaching you how to write good tradepulling, catchy advertisements field unlimited; either specialty or department advertising taught; terms reasonable; one hour in-evenings will qualify you to carn from \$25.00 per week up. Apply in first instance to Box 721 Colonist.

MRS. BOULTON, A. B. C. N. N. N.

MOTOR LAUNCH EMPRESS IV. LEAVES Causeway at 2 and 8 of clock daily for the forgo as far as tide will allow. Fifty cents, round, rip. Phono 1393.

NOTICE—WE DRAW UP AGREEMENTS, imortgages, conveyances, and search titles at reasonable rates. Let us quote you make the first of the first one of Jones on your fire insurance. The Griffith most on your fire insurance. The Griffith most one of Jones long and light ladders, all lengths in stock and made to order. 800 Fort, corner of Blanchard.

ALMON TROLLERS TAKE NOTICE—Our boathouse is always open; boats for hire at any hour, day or night: no extern the contract of the co

TENDERS FOR THE CLEARING OF Internal Property Control of the West Coast. For particulars apply D. W. Hanbury, 708 Fort St.

TENDERS WANTED FOR PLASTERING, Derickwork and plumbins. Apply on the job, corner Montreal and Ontario Sts., James Bay.

WILL LOCATE, STAKE AND RECORD Crown Land in Northern British Columbia for purchase, along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Address P. O. Box 306, Victoria, B. C.

LEE AND FRASER

613 TROUNCE AVENUE.

table, \$20.00.

Hillside Ave.—7-roomed house, \$21.00.

N. Pembroke St.—5-roomed cottage, \$18.

Cameron St.—7-roomed house, \$22.00.

Superior St.—7-roomed house, \$22.00.

Superior St.—7-rooms, \$37.00.

Alderman Road—5 rooms, \$15.00.

View St.—7 rooms, \$24.00.

Quadra St.—7 rooms and 4 lots, \$25.00.

A BY-LAW

behalf of the Company, and which said draft agreement is in the words and nurser following:

"THIS AGREEMENT made the day of in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nine, BETWEEN: THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, hereinafter called "the Company," of the one part; and THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, hereinafter called "the Corporation," of the other part.

WHEREAS the Company are carrying on the business of electric railway lighting and power within the City of Victoria and suburbs under the provisions of certain franchises more particularly referred to in the Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, known as "the Victoria Electric Railway and Lighting Company, Limited, Act, 1894."

AND WHEREAS the Company are carrying on similar undertakings in the City of Vancouver.

AND WHEREAS in the year 1900, the said Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia amended

The proposed house, 113.0, 11.

To authorize the Expropriation of the Undertaking all lands works and waters of the Bequimant Water missioner and to authorize the raising of the necessary funds to pay the purchase or Expropriation Frice and the Cost of conducting the Purchase or Expropriation Frice and the Cost of Conducting the Water into the City of Victoria have resolved to expropriate the undertaking and all lands, works and waters of the Goldstream water site of the Goldstream water water works Goldstream water works Goldstream water works Goldstream water works Goldstream water water works Goldstream water water works of the said undertaking as a whole:

Manual purchase price so to be outered, it will be necessary to raise water water of the Goldstream water w

ation, respectively, or either of them to the coupons may be affixed by printed, stamped, or lithographed fac simile.

4. All of the said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of four percent, per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be paid half-yearly at such places, either in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain, of the United States of America, as may be designated the company of the said corporation to dispose of the said debentures at a rate below par and to authorize the Treasurer to pay out of the sum so raised by the saie of the said debentures all expenses connected with the preparation and printing of the debentures and coupons, or any discount or commission or other charges, incidental to the said of the said debentures.

6. That the Corporation of the City of Vectoria do guarante the monies and interest the said debentures in the following terms or as near thereto as may be: "True the said debenture in the following terms or as near thereto as may be: "The principal due under the terms of this debenture, the respective dates when the same fall due under the terms of this debenture, is hereby guaranteed by the Corporation of the City of Victoria."

7. The water works system and property (except the lands lying in the water shed of Thetis Lake, and the works and waters and lands held by the Corporation in connection therewith, and the taxes and rates, rentals and charges at any time levied, charged and charges at any time levied, charged and charges as at any time levied, charged and collected and the general revenue of the debentures of the Corporation water works system and waters of the Corporation had been under the debenture of the corporation in connection therewith, and the taxes and rates, rentals and charges at any time levied, charged a

On the next 500 K. W. hours 9 cents per K. W. H. On excess over 2,000 K. W. H. 8 cents per K. W. H. On the first 100 K. W. hours 7 cents per K. W. H. On the next 50 K. W. hours 6 cents per K. W. H. On the next 50 K. W. hours 5 cents per K. W. H. On the next 50 K. W. hours 5 cents PRICES ADVANCE

More Orderly Day on the New York Exchange Develops Strength in Stocks

E. W. BRADLEY, Acting-C.M.C. C., August 12th, 1909.



SEALEIJ TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for New Highway Floor System, Bridge, Westminster," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Saturday, the lith September, 1909, for the erection and completion of a new highway floor system over the bridge across the Fasch of the second of

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer. Public Works Department,



do pfd f. S. P., S. do pfd f. S. P., S. do pfd f. K. and T. issouri Pac. t. Lead f. Biscuit Y. Cent.

CHICAGO GRAIN LETTER.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.

Lands Department, Victoria, B.C., 26th July, 1909.



"Public Inquiries Act."

"Public Inquiries Act."

NOTICE is hereby given that sittings of the commission appointed under the "Public Inquiries Act." for the purpose of making inquiry into all matters in connection with the timber resources of the Frovince will be held at the following points on the dates set opposite each, namely:—

Victoria—August 16, 17 and 18.

Nanimo—August 19.

Vancouver—August 23rd, 24th and 25th.

Seattle—August 25th, 27th and 28th.

Kamiloops—September 7th.

Vernon—September 8 and 9.

Revelstoke—September 10 and 11.

Nelson—September 14 and 15.

Fernic—September 14 and 15.

Fernic—September 18.

Grand Forks—September 18.

Nelson—September 13.
Cranbrook—September 14 and 15.
Fernle—September 16.
Grand Forks—September 18.
Owing to the members of the Commission having accepted an invitation to attend the meetings of the First National Conservation Congress of the United States, to be held in the auditorium of the Alask-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Washington, on August 26th, 27th and 28th inst, the meetings on the last day of the Commission in Vancouver, advertised for the 26th, and the meetings at New Westminster, August 27th and 28th, have been cancelled. Arrangements for the holding of meetings at these places will be announced later. The meetings at Kamiloops will be held on the 7th of September, and not on the 30th of August, as originally advertised. Otherwise the litherary remains the same.

Announcement will be made later if it should be decided to be necessary or advisable to hold meetings at other places.

FRED J. FULTON,

FRED J. FULTON, Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., 12th August, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Metal Work, Suspension Bridge, Lillocet. The time for receiving tenders for the metal work of the Suspension Bridge, Lillocet, is here'sy extended to noon of Saturday, the 28th day of August.

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer. Department of Public Works, B. C. 20th August, 1909.

| large proportions over this much advances throughout the active list. Some of these were substantial. Union Pacific, which had borne the brunt of the cent bear movement, opened in one lot of 10,000 shares at 207 to 208½, against 206% at the previous day's close.

| After the first few minutes of active it a cent bear movement against and proposed in the context of the context of the cent bear movement against 206% at the previous day's close.

| After the first few minutes of active it a cent bear movement against 206% at the previous day's close. | After the first few minutes of active it a cent bear movement against 206% at the previous day's close. | After the first few minutes of active it a cent bear movement against 206% at the previous day's close. | After the first few minutes of active it a cent bear movement set in the context of the con

The bank statement in its dally average, showed a decrease of \$8,700,000 ln loans and \$18,000,000 decrease in deposits. These figures were not materially changed in the table of actual conditions. An increase of over 38 per cent, in the total of bank clearings all over the country for the week was halled as another indication of reviving business.

Bonds were irregular, with total sales, par value, at \$1,778,000. There was no change in government bonds throughout the week.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

High. Low. Bid.

High. Low. Bid.

Can. Peac. Ry.

Dom. Coal, com.

Dom. Iron & S., com.

Dom. Iron & S.,

١			C	losing	Bank of B. N. A 155
1		High.	Low.	Bid.	Commerce 180
ı	Allis-Chalmers	2.		15 34	Merchants 168
ł	Amal. Copper	85 3%	8434	85 %	Molsons 204
ı	Am. Car Fdy	67 34	6634	67	Nova Scotla 284
ı	Am. Cot. Oil	7314	73	73 16	Quebec 122
ı	Amer. Ice	1074	10	34 76	Royal 229
ı		0071	2011	34 78	Toronto 220
	Amer. Loco	62 7/8	621/4	62 %	Union 1331/2
	do pfd	118	117	115	Montreal 251 1/2 252
	Amer. Smelt	100 1/8	98 1/8	99 7/8	
	Amer. Sugar			130	VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
	do pfd			125	VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
	Amer. Tel	1401/4	140	140	(By F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
	Amer. Woolen	3814	38 1/8	381/2	Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 21.
	Anaconda	491/4	49	49	vancouver, B. C., Aug. al.
	Atlantic Coast	137 34	1371/4	137	Listed Stocks— Bid. Ask. Alberta Can. Oil
	Atchison	11914	11814	1191/4	Alberta Can. Oil
	do pfd	119 /4	119 1/4		
		-::	-::	104 %	Burton Saw Works 90 120 International Coal 77½ 81
	B. and O	1181/4	117%	118	
	_ do _ pfd			93	Portland Canal
	B. R. T	81 1/4	80	81	
	C. C. C. and S. L.			751/2	Great West Permanent 112 12-
	C. P. R	185 1/2	184 34	185 1/4	Unlisted Stocks—
	C. and O	81 3%	80 %	811/8	
	C and A			661/2	
	C. and G. W			234	
	do pfd A	• •	• •	9 5/8	
	C. and N. W	1961/4	19314	195	
	C. M. and S. P	159	157 1/4	1587%	
		133	10172	108 /8	
		1011	00.71	1771/6	
		401/8	39 %	39 7/8	
	do pfd	1.1		108 34	
	C .F. and I	45	43 34	441/2	
	Colo. Southern	٠		53 1/2	
	do 1s pfd	• •		811/4	Granby
	do 2s pfd			801/4	Northern Crown Bank 90
	Con. Gas	144 1/8	143%	144	Rambler Cariboo 09 1/2 11
	Corn Froducts	23 1/8	23	2314	Rambler Cariboo
	D. and H	/6		1921/2	Scrip
	D. and R. G	4.9	48 %	49	Stewart Mining 1.25 1.60
	do pfd	8634	86	86	Stewart Mining
	Distillers	38 76	38	381/4	The state of the s
	Erie	36.78	35 5%	. 36 %	
١	do is pfd	54 38	5334	7 5 4 17	Stocks for Sal
	do 2s pfd	54 78	0074	5414	ALLE HE HALL BALL
	Con Flor	10010	4 2 2	4334	DEUCHO LUI JUI
	Gen. Elec	168 1/2	167	168	
	Gt. Nor. Ore ctfs	83	82	821/4	Subject to Prior Sale
	Gt. Nor. pfd	,153 %	1621/8	163 1/2	Subject to Filor Saic
	Illinois Cent	1571/2	1561/4	157	W
	Inter-Met	151/4	151/8	15	5 Gt. West Permanent \$112.0
	Int. Paper	1714	17	171/4	5 B. C. Permanent 131.0
	Int. Pump	4236	41	42	1000 International C. and C8
	Iowa Central		15.47	3014	1 1000 Alberta Coal and Coke
	Iowa Central L. and N	1551/4	1543%	.155	1000 Royal Collieries
	Mackay	10,0 /4	/8	82	15 B. C. Trust 106.0
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7.4 1/4	25 United Wireless 22.0
	no bru			1.4 72	1 20 United witeless

FIOCHS 101 Page Subject to Prior Sale

Northern Oil Co. stock purchased from or through, or having been issued in the name of J. W. Gillis, Wm. Cheney, R. J. English, A. Cloes, Leonard Cloes, or S. G. Rhinehart, will not receive the guarantee of Auld, Gwin, and McClarty.

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

BROKERS

withdrawal.

1000 Lucky Calumet

2000 Portland Canal

1000 Royal Colleries

1000 Alberta Coal

1500 International Coal

1000 Amer-Canadian Oil

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
Chicago, Aug. 21.—It was a sort of unsettled hesitating trade in wheat for the short Saturday session. There was a little period of firmness at the opening, caused by better Liverpool cables than expected. September wheat is not regarded as a safe proposition for the average trader and the bushness has firmeer in indication of a year of the earned of the state of the average trader and the bushness has firmeer in indication of a year of the earned of the state of the average trader and the bushness has firmeer in indication of a year of the earned of the state of the line and present excellent weather is entire attention to the northwest stituation. Even allowing for some reduction in the North Dakota yields, there is promise of good crops both sides of the line and present excellent weather is favoring the harvest and threshing over that entire section. The movement of the crop is expected to begin with a rush next week and this will be accompanied by hedging sales in this market, no doubt. These are the conditions which are depressing prices here at present. Wet weather in the northwest in a sudden export demand might quickly change the entire situation.

Corn—The map continues dry and serious complaints are coming from the southwest in regard to crop injury. This southwest in regard to crop injury. This southwest damage is partly offset by big crop promise in states said that the man shows rain by the first of the week there is likely to be a scare of

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

New York, Montreal and London Stock Exchanges

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

MONTREAL STOCKS

5 Gt. West Permanent. \$112.00 5 B. C. Permanent. 131.00 1000 International 5 Gt. West Permanent 112.00 ½
5 B. C. Permanent 131.00 ½
1000 International C. and C. 8.1
1000 Alberta Coal and Coke .06½
1000 Royal Collieries .27
15 B. C. Trust 106.00
25 United Wireless 22.00
300 Yukon Basin Gold .15
5 Pac. Coast Fire .107.00
1000 Amer.-Canadian Oil .15½

WARNING

(Signed) AULD, GWIN & MC.CLARTY, 614 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B. C.

1114 Government St., 14-16 Mahon Bldg

We offer subject to prior sale or withdrawal.

Stock and Bond Brokers

14-16 MAHON BLDG.

1114 GOV'T STREET

Orders Executed On the Control of th

Reed Chairs.

Reg. \$6.50 Special Aug. Sale Price.....\$3.75

It is worth your while to come today and select one of these Reed Chairs, with or without rockers. These chairs are made especially for comfort and also to stand lots of wear. Very suitable for the parlor or verandah. Regular Value \$6.50: Special August Sale Price, \$3.75

Umbrella Stands,

Part of the hall furnishing is a good Umbrella Stand, and now is the time for you to get something good at a low figure. We have a very good line that comes in the Early English oak, Mission finish, which we would like to show you. Will you pay us a visit Monday?

Special August Sale Price, \$4.25

Upholstered Cots,

Now is the time to live out of doors, to camp out and enjoy nature as was intended. You will find our Special Camper's Cot the very thing that you need The demand has been very heavy on this line, but while they last the price will be-

Special August Sale Price, \$2.90

Writing Desks,

Special August Sale Price

Fashions change in Writing Desks as in other things. Our latest shipment to hand this week is something very serviceable. The desk is roomy and beautifully polished, whilst the arrangement of letter-holders, pigeon-holes, etc., is all you would wish. These come in Early English or the golden oak finish.

Special August Sale Price, \$22.00

Special August Sale Price

One of the most important items to bear in mind in the furnishing of a den is the artistic finishing. This can be carried out in splendid taste by a careful selection of good pictures. See this special line of Framed The frames agone are worth the full price. Special August Sale Price, 50¢

Kitchen Cabinets,

Regular \$19.00. August Sale......

THE STOCK OF KITCHEN CABINETS offered in this sale event is indeed varied. This one is indeed an extra special bargain, and usually sells very quickly at the old price of \$15, being considered by furniture judges to be a bargain at that price. For quick riddance during our August Sale, we have

Drawing Room Suite,

Regular \$130. August Sale

MAHOGANY SUITE, consisting of three pieces, in Early Chippendale style, beautifully upholstered in old rose silk moire. Is a specially attractive suite. Regularly sold at \$130. August Sale Price...\$66.50

Drawing Room Suite,

Regular \$145.00. August Sale **3108.00**

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, made of finest selected solid mahogany, in Louis XV. style, very massive design, consisting of three pieces, upholstered in extra fine quality silk brocade. Regular price \$145.00. August Sale Price, for quick clearance....\$108.00

Chiffonier,

Special August Sale Price......

The workmanship and material in this surfaced oak chiffonier is fully up to the Spencer standard. It contains five large drawers with an artistically shaped mirror. Special August sale price ... \$12.75

Rattan Lounge,

CK DE

Something restful to lounge in and be comfortable during the warm weather. Best Malacca cane frame, nicely finished, built for comfort. Special August

Enamel and Brass Bedsteads, Special August Sale Price.....

Brass Bedsteads.

Special August Sale Price.....

It is worth your while to examine these "all brass" bedsteads in the satin finish; will stand any amount of wear and will not tarnish. Four only. Special August Sale Price\$19.50

Cold Lunches for Busi-

ness Men - - - -

Three More Carloads of New Furniture Opened Up For Quick Sale

We have just opened up another large shipment of Fine Furniture, and have marked it at exceptionally low prices in order to make a quick clearance. The low prices are owing to us making more room on the third floor for our Carpet Department, which will be one of the most complete homefurnishing floors to be found in the West, consisting of nothing else but carpets, curtains, draperies and furniture. This, coupled with the Spencer method of saving its patrons money, will no doubt create a host of new friends. Prices are always kept down and quality kept up. Test this to your advantage.

Prepare the Children for the Opening of School School Supplies of All Kinds at Special Prices

48-PAGE EXERCISE BOOKS, best assortment of

fancy covers, multiplication on back, splendid ink EXERCISE BOOKS, splendid paper, oilcloth cover, THE COLOSSUS EXERCISE BOOK, well known to students. Special price for Monday, 15c, two...25¢ IMPERIAL EXERCISE BOOK, large size, best of

SCRIBBLERS

OUR BIG EXERCISE BOOKS, 160 pages, imitation

DON'T FORGET to buy our large scribbler, 15 different covers to select from. Best of pencil paper,

PENCILS PRICED LOW

EMERALD PENCILS, H, H.B.B., 2B, 2H, 3H, each 5¢ SCHOOL PENCILS, rubber tipped, doz. 10¢ KOHINOOR PENCILS, any hardness, each 10¢ SLATE PENCILS, box5¢

SLATES FOR EVERY BOY OR GIRL

BOUND	SLATES .				$\dots 15c$
SLATES,	DOUBLE	BOUL	VD		25¢
SLATES			,		100
MEPHIS'	ro indei	IBLE	LEAD	PENC	ILS5¢

RUBBER ERASERS

INK AND PENCIL ERASERS, each5¢ SOFT RUBBER ERASERS, each 5c; large 10¢ SCHOOL PAINTS, 3 colors, box25¢ RULERS, brass edge, each10¢ SET SQUARES, set10¢

SPECIAL LINE OF SCRIBBLING PADS 150 pages. These pads are all like the ordinary note

pads but made up of pencil paper. Three for 10¢ LEATHER SCHOOL BAGS

REMEY FOUNTAIN PENS, guaranteed, each. \$1.00 DRAWING BOOKS

NEW CANADIAN ARTIST DRAWING BOOK, SCHOOL CRAYONS, all colors at per box 5c, 1cc, 15¢ WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY15¢ WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, leather25¢ WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, leather, 700 words \$1.00 REPORTER'S NOTE BOOKS, each10¢

FREE BLOTTERS

PENCIL BOXES, each5¢

Special Items in

Special Bargain Nottingham Lace Curtains

Monday will be a great day in the Curtain Department, as we are placing on sale out entire stock of Nottingham Lace Curtains, which are marked at typical August Sale Prices. In many instances prices are just half of the usual, while the designs include the very latest in scroll, floral and conventional effects.

Priced at, per pair, from \$7.50 to 50¢.

Arabian Net Curtains.

Regular Value \$4.25 to \$5.00, for......

Monday offers one of the best bargains offered this season in Curtains. One hundred pairs of Arabian Net Curtains go on sale at half price. These have beautiful borders of insertion and cheny lace, in white, cream and The material is of exceptional good, heavy quality while the regular price, per pair, was \$4.25 and \$5.00.

Your Choice Monday at \$2.50

Let the Vacuum Cleaner Do the House Cleaning

The Vacuum Cleaning System is the most up-to-date and approved method of cleaning carpets ever known, no moving of heavy furniture being necessary when having your carpets done this way. Absolutely dustless in every respect, all dirt being drawn from the carpets and out of the house by means of suction tubes. If contemplating having the carpets cleaned, ring up our Carpet Department and get full information desired.

Our Mail Order Service

Is complete in every detail. All orders received are made up and shipped same day. A thoroughly trained and competent staff of mail order assistants does your purchasing with the same exactitude, as if you were attending personally, while our catalogue conveys to you fashions' latest dictates, marked at prices to meet all

Men's and Boys' New Fall Head-Dress

No better assortment could be found in headgear than what we are showing in the new arrivals for fall/wear. These are imported direct from the world's foremost manufacturers and priced so as to meet the approval of everybody.

MEN'S HATS from \$2.50 to.......\$4.00 BOYS' HATS from \$1.50 to.......\$2.50

Dressing Table,

These are well worth the trouble of coming here to see.

They are made of solid quarter cut oak with one long drawer and large British plate bevel mirror, also a number in mahogany. Special Price Monday

Sheraton Chairs,

Worth 35.00. Special at.....

Just think of being able to procure one of these high

Surfaced Oak Sideboard,

Special August Sale Price.....

Pen and ink cannot portray the real merits and usefulness of this Sideboard. It is impossible to continue indefinitely without a sideboard, and now is your time to buy-while the sale is on. The workmanship has been most thorough in the construction, and everything fits perfectly. There are three large drawers and a big roomy cupboard, while the high back contains an extra large bevelled mirror of the best quality.

Special August Sale Price, \$21.25

Rocking Chairs.

Worth \$20. Monday.....

On Monday we are placing on sale for quick clearance

an exceptionally good line of rocking and easy chairs. These are upholstered in fine Spanish leather, closely buttoned, in quartered oak, mahogany and Early English finish. These are all new styles, and are worth double what we are asking for them on Mon-

China Cabinet,

Special August Sale Price.....

A very necessary article to every housewife is a China Cabinet. This design is very well constructed, has five shelves, with well-fitting door of partly frozen glass and leaded. These cabinets come in the Early

English or golden cak.
Worth \$25.00. Special August Sale Price, \$17.85

Dinner Wagons,

Special August Sale Price.....

One of the most useful accessories of a dining-room

is a Dinner Wagon, something to rest dishes on. We have a large variety, and in two very elegant designs in solid golden oak. We have cut the price to—

Special August Sale Price, \$17.00

Card Table,

Regular \$70.00, for

CARD TABLES, made of finest selected solid quartered cut oak, beautifully finished, has reversible top, in poker style. Only a few to pick from, so that it is imperative that you should attend this sale early if wanting one of these desirable pieces of furniture Regularly sold at \$70.00. August Sale\$59.00

5-Piece Parlor Suite,

Regular \$85.00. August Sale

UST THE KIND of a Parlor Suite which you have

been looking for. It consists of five pieces. Frames are made of birch, mahogany finish, upholstered in No. 1 green horsehide. This is the best bargain we are offering in parlor suites. Regular value \$85.00

Drawing Room Suite,

Regular value \$160.00. August Sale. DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, made of solid mahogany,

beautifully polished, consists of two pieces, very

3-Piece Bedroom Suite, Special August Sale Price.....

A very elaborate and massive 3-piece bedroom suite,

comprising washstand, chiffonier and dresser in solid mahogany designed in the Early Colonial style, with square corner, mitred frame, heaving column and shaped standards, exceptional value at...\$176.00

Folding Card Table, Special August Sale Price.....

A very dainty little Card Table with baize top. Special August Sale price\$4.50

Dining Chairs in Suites, Special August Sale Price.....

We can furnish your diningroom with a suite of one arm and five side chairs in either golden oak or Early English design, well upholstered seat. Reg. value \$21.00. Special August Sale price\$16.75

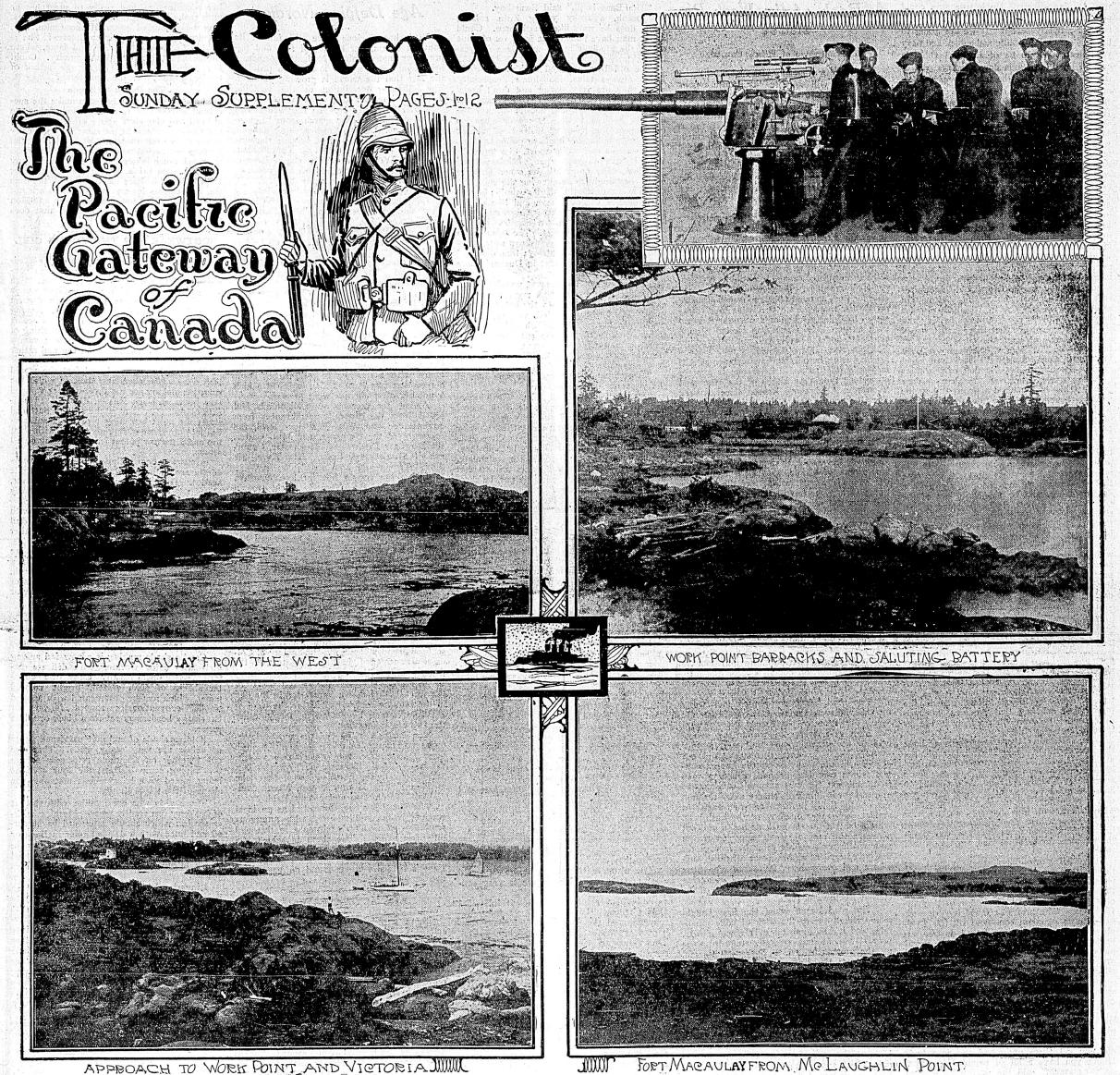
Meat Sate.

Special August Sale Price

2, Third Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Business Men's Lunch, 12 to



to undertake a part, at least, of the naval defence of British interests on the Pacific Ocean, and in all reasonable probability, this will involve the establishment of more extensive defence works, and the maintenance of a stronger garrison at this point than are now in existance. Pictures are almost innumerable of Esquimalt harbor, where the headquarters of the fleet used to be and will, we hope, be again; but the above pictures, taken expressly for this page, are new. They show Work Point and the Officers' Quarters thereon as well as the saluting battery, which is grouped around the flag staff. They also show the entrance to Victoria harbor by which Work Point is reached from the sea. The waterway lies to the left of the lighthouse, but beyond that point it is only available for shall craft. There is a broad sandy beach at the head of Rose Bay, reached by this channel and the Barrack grounds come down to the shore. The other two views are of Fort Macaulay. They do not look much like pictures of a fort, you will say, and that is true enough, but if you want better ones you will have to get per-mission of the Militia Department at Otta-

from which you can see the tops of some low buildings, and there is an exceedingly uninviting fence which bids you defiance, if you feel inclined to trespass. What would happen to you if you did trespass, deponent saith not, for he has never yet mustered up sufficient courage to try. One day he and some others, one of them occupies one of the seats of the mighty, went over to Rod Hill, which is another fortification, and with hearts free from guile and reasonsably full of patriotism endeavored to land. As soon as the first of them stepped ashore a young man in khaki approached and made some observations to the effect that the Dominion of Canada, as represented by him, would prefer our room to our company. The man, who occupies one of the seats of the mighty, thereupon ventured to mention who he was; but the man in khaki was not in the least impressed. Indeed he courteously informed us that he did not give a something or other who he was, we had no right there, and he proposed that we should get back into the launch again. There was, however, a genial twinkle in the northwest corner of his eye, and when we assured him that we would certainly obey

ed that "orders is orders," thereby violating the rules of Lindley Murray in such case ed that made and provided, and walked away. Well we went around to the Lagoon and it is only right to assume that he did not see us. We did not trespass further upon his attention by coming back again, but sent the launch to another place, and doubtless its ferocious puffing convinced him that we had complied with his directions in spirit at least. experience was a sufficient deterent to any attempts at exploring Fort Macaulay with a camera. It is, as the picture shows, a placid looking spot; but if you happen to be out on McLaughlin Point, from which the picture is taken, when the Fifth Regiment is using the big guns, you will see a great black thing emerge from about a third of the distance down the slope; there will be a bright flash; a lot of brownish smoke will arise and then a crash will smite your ears, and if you look out to sea, where two little flags are being drawn through the water by a tug, steaming at a respectful distance from the line of fire, you will see a great splash, where a shell strikes the water, or perhaps you wil pedo boats or craft of that kind. Between see the missile ricochet from the sea like a the two forts and covered by their guns is

The above pictures may in days to come wa to take them, and there would be very ossess an historic interest. Word has gone little use in making for that. There are points around the rocks to the Lagoon, he observated that the Dominion of Canada proposes from which you can see the tops of some low and occasionally you may see the shell burst the proposes of Canada proposes from which you can see the tops of some low and occasionally you may see the shell burst the proposes of Canada proposes from which you can see the tops of some low and that the proposes of Canada proposes from which you can see the tops of some low and that the proposes of Canada proposes from which you can see the tops of some low and the right angle, and occasionally you may see the shell burst the proposes of Canada proposes from which you can see the tops of some low and the rocks to the Lagoon, he observation to the proposes of Canada proposes from which you can see the tops of some low and the rocks to the Lagoon, he observation to the proposes of Canada proposes from which you can see the tops of some low and the rocks to the Lagoon, he observation to the proposes of the tops of some low and the rocks to the Lagoon and the rocks to the Lagoon are proposed to the proposes of the top of the rocks to the Lagoon and the rocks to the Lagoon are proposed to the proposed that the proposed the rocks to the lagoon are proposed to the proposed to th in the air or throw up a geyser when it has exploded under water. Then you realize that there is a fort down in the bowels of that hill into the recesses of which the great black gun has dropped after discharging its load. In this innocent looking mound there are three 6-inch guns, which can do effective work at a distance of five or six miles, and could not safely be trifled with even at a greater distance. It is behind the fort that the Fifth

Regiment goes into camp every summer.

The view of Macaulay Point from the west suggest something like a fortified place, but really the rocks have nothing whatever to do with the fort. The outlook from the top of them is very fine, but as you can-not go astray for fine outlooks around Victoria, there is no special use of saying anything about it. There are two other forts further west, one on each side of the entrance to Esquimalt harbor. Black Rock is on the cast and Rod Hill on the west. There are batteries of 12-pounders here, and they are intended to guard the narrow entrance to the harbor in case of possible raids by tor-

These things are all very good for war as it used to be, but not very formidable in case of war brought up to date. A hostile ship could sail up the Strait of Juan de Fuca, lay off shore and blow Victoria to pieces, if it wanted to, or it could sail up to Vancouver and do all manner of mischief A modern warship could lay off English Bay and drop shells into almost any point in Vancouver harbor. If this western outpost of Empire is to be rendered strong if the western gateway of Canada is to be made secure, there will have to be something much more formidable provided. In the picture of Fort Macaulay from the east there is visible a faint outline of low hills stretching away to the left, and if the picture took in sufficent area and was large enough, it would show the Race light, which marks the pathway of ships from the ocean. The Strait is about nine miles wide at this point, and it keeps that width with fair uniformity for a considerable distance towards the ocean. Out in that vicinity is where a powerful battery should be built so as to command the approach to the harbors within the Race and the water-

way to Vancouver. No hostile ship could possibly get past a powerful battery here if it were properly served. If we are going to have a fleet on the Pacific and a dock and navy yard hereabouts to be of any real value in case of hostilities, it is down on this part of the island coast that the first line of defence must be placed. By treaty between Great Britain and the United States the Strait of Juan de Fuca is territorial water, the former owning the north half of it and the latter the south half. It was the Emperor of Germany who drew the line on the map, when the matter was referred to him by the two powers some years rather more than a quarter of a A hostile ship would hardly be permitted by the United States to lie in its waters and attack a British fort, although if it did so, guns on Vancouver Island could reach it. Therefore an enemy's ship would have to come within five miles of a battery out near Pedder or Beecher Bay, and the right kind of guns served by the right kind of men would be pretty sure to keep her out. The naval commander who would risk an attempt to get his ship past such a battery would have ly a gambler's chance of getting through in safety. For a distance of twenty-five miles he would be under the fire of the battery and if he could run a gauntlet like that he would almost deserve to have the cities beyond at his mercy. The present defences are only intended as a protection to the dock and naval yard at Esquimalt, not for that of the cities of Victoria and Vancouver. Neither are they in any sense of the word a protection to the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway nor of the collieries on the east coast of the island. These are absolutely unde-

As has been shown above, the approach to Esquimalt harbor by a hostile fleet can be made practically impossible from the sea. It is interesting also in this connection to note that at Constance Cove there is a site for a dock, which would be absolutely out of the teach of an enemy's shells, provided a hostile ship should happen to pass a battery near the Race. The conformation of the ground is such that the surrounding hills, one of which is Signal Hill, on which there is a fort without any guns, the latter resting in in nocuous desuetude at the bottom of the hill. protect it. The entrance to Victoria is under the protection of the guns at Fort Ma-

The Professor's Mistake

When Mrs. Sillersby went out for the afternoon she told her husband that she hoped the children would not annoy him at his workthe husband being, of course, that famous Prof. Sillersby of whom so many stories are told. He was, as is well known, one of the profoundest scholars that America has proluced and little more than a baby in the af-

Mrs. Sillersby then expressed a hope that the children would not interrupt the professor's work, in saying which she showed herself a singularly sanguine woman. There were a lot of children, and they seemed to have no other mission in life that afternoon except to make work of any kind impossible. They began with hide and seek on the floor of the room where the professor was working, till he stopped that; then they slid down the staircase in bathtubs and tea trays and

That being prohibited, they played at three-ring circus in the room over the professor's head, materially assisted therein by the possession of a big drum which some considerate friend had given one of them at Christmas. The professor stood it with such patience as he could command till the afternoon began to draw in, and then, in his despair, an inspiration came to him. He would put them to bed. It was rather a complicated proceedings, but he managed it-not being at which child belonged to which bed -and left them with a threat that if they stirred till their mother came home he would

The professor had hardly returned to his work when Mrs. Sillersby came in, and he

said Mrs. Sillersby. "How did you get them undressed and into bed? Didn't you have a lot of trouble?

"Not much," said the professor, "Except one boy who is in the cot by the door in the small nursery.

"I will go up and see," said his wife. And

up she went.
"I don't wonder you had some trouble with that boy," she said quietly, when she came down again 10 minutes later. 'Do you

know which child that is?"
"No, I don't think I noticed," said the pro-

"I don't think you could have," said his wife. "That is Tommy Wilkins from across the street."-Bellman.

Tolstoi's Query.

Tolstoi abominates sneaks and spies of any kind. Melikoff, a sneak and a spy, he especially abominates.

One day Melikoff, suspecting that a good deal of revolutionary work was going on at

Tolstoi's estate, dropped in unexpectedly. "Do you come," said Toltsoi to him, "officially or as a private person? If you come officially, here are my keys Search. Examine

everything. You are quite free to do so."
"But, count," said Melikoff, "believe me, I

come to you as a private person."

Tolstoi looked at him in silence.

calling two stalwart muzhiks, he said: "Here, pitch this man out of the house!" A Book of the Week Reviewed

The Marriage of Hilary Carden.

(By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN.) A reader will more readily excuse a poor story than he will a story that promises well and does not fulfill its promise. riage of Hilary Carden is one of the latter sort. From the opening chapter until well on to the middle of the book we are led to hope much, and this fact alone is enough to prove that the writer could be a good story-teller if he did not let his efforts flag, and himself seem to lose interest in the plot he is unfolding. John Allingham is a splendid type of man as long is on the road, and we cannot agree with Mr. Hyatt in thinking that a change of environment could so utterly pervert a man's character as he makes it do in the case of his hero. John Allingham is a man and a gentleman, and no matter where the author sees fit to transplant him, the qualities essential to such a character ought to remain the same. If he were an untutored savage it would be a different state of things. There would be some excuse for such an one to become demoralized by an abrupt change from the wilds to civiliza-In John Allingham's case there is no such excuse. Mr. Hyatt has spoiled a good character, and the reader will not forgive him. For the rest Hilary Carden is not a very prepossessing heroine and we wonder at Allingham's infatuation. Lestrange is a more consistent type than either of the other and Swartboy, Allingham's Basuto driver, a very quaint character and perhaps the best in the The writer is very happy in his descriptions of African life. His pen pictures are strong, vivid and fascinating. We think he had kept his story amid African scenes instead of transfering the stage of action to England, he would have avoided the weak anti-climax of his book. At the same time the story is worth reading for the intimate glimpses it gives one of South Africa before and after the war.

The Story.

"There is something almost human about the great transport roads of South Africa, some qualities which are lacking in the highroads of other countries. On the veld, the Road stands for civilization. It is the outvisible sign of the white man's rule. for hundreds of miles often the only sign. On rank, unadulterated, but you know that somewhere ahead there is a settlement, an outpost of the new order-perhaps only a dozen in shanties or a mud-walled fort, utterly insignificant in point of size, but none the less vastly important facts, because they mark a definite advance, an actual spot on the map, which but a few years before was one vast

The road has many phases and many moods, and yet, somehow it is always the Whether on the barren dreariness of the high veld, where in winter the savage cold of the nights seems to bite into your marrow, and in summer your wheels sink out of sight in the mud; or in the kopje country, where countless baboons gibber at you from amongst the vast granite boulders, and guinea-fowl in hundreds scurry away through the mealie fields in front of your oxen; or amidst the grey monotony of the bush-yeld. where the red impala buck dodge in and out amongst the mopani scrub, and you tie up your cattle with double reins because of the lion you heard at nightfall-at all times anywhere and everywhere, for those who have eyes to see, it tells the same tale of advancing civilization, of a nation in the making, of the eternal Northward Trek

"The road began when the first Dutchman trekked out to the back of table mountain, and it has gone on ever since, slowly, very slowly, at first, creeping stage by stage up the mountains, on to the great plateau, then across the Karoo, gradually gathering speed for the great final rush, which carried t in twenty years as far as it had gone in the preceding two centuries. It was a pionroad always, the work of men fighting for their own hand, unaided by the State Against them were the natives and the wild beasts, all the terrors of the Unknown Land; and yet it was the very fascination of the Unknown, rather than any concrete idea of gain, which spurred the makers on. has always stood for romance, at least to those who have been able to understand it.

"And John Allingham was a transport man, when transport men were the most independent and best-paid people in the country. He had all the courage, the large-heartedness, the intense hatred of deceit and double dealing which must belong to those who know and love the wide spaces of wild free lands, lands through which they are the blazers of the trail for others to follow. He loved the road and he hated the railway, he hated the mines too and all of those things pertaining to civilization which worked a hardship on the long-suffering natives. Cuthbert Lestrange stood for the mines and the railway, and Allingham hated him, and when he asked for information as to the best route through the hills, Allingham would not give it to "Miss Carden's father was a professor of

archeology and he and his daughter came to South Africa to make a report on some ruins. Allingham met them and fell in love with the daughter, the ostensible reason being that she was the only white woman in the place, for she did not seem a person of many charms although she is described as young and beau-From that time on Allingham ceased to be the man he was.

The Baas is ill," said Swartboy.

"Joseph, a lanky young Zulu sniffed, "Bah, does he walk like a sick man. Could a sick man have pulled that front ox of mine out of the mudhole in the way Baas did yes-

The old Basuto stared at him scornfully Zulus always talks foolishness, especially, when they are very young and don't know The Baas is ill because he doesn't eat his food, and doesn't drink whiskey like he used to do. Moreover when we outspan in the morning instead of sitting down and reading his book, or going to sleep, he is restless and walks about, like those illtrained cattle in your span, Blesbock and lackalass, who upset all the other bullocks when they ought to be chewing the cud.

'The Zulu took the insults calmly; he was more or less used to them, and like all his race, he had an instinctive feeling that it was ill work quarrelling with a Basuto. Still he would not drop the subject. The Baas wants to marry the missus we took down to the mis-White men are always like that. have seen them in an hotel in Durban where

"Swartboy got up in great wrath. Durban white man are not like my Baas, and I expect you only went into the hotel to steal If my Baas wanted the missus he The foolish old man, her father would only be too glad to see her marry a man with many oxen, and wagons. Besides what would the Baas do with a wife

"'Dutchman take them.' It was one of the piccanins who spoke.

Swartboy turned on him. Dutchman, bah, what has my Baas to do with them? Then his voice turned suddenly from scorn "What are you doing there? Why aren't you herding the cattle, you dirty little boy with a naked body? Hurry back to them before I hit you very hard with my sjambok, and disregarding the youngsters protest that he had returned for the porridge pot, he chased him out of the camp.'

Allingham is the never-failing friend of the native. He had discovered two men from Lestranges mine talking to the two daughters of one of the Zulu chiefs. Knowing that it boded no good he said to Malongese, who from being one of the haughtiest and proudest headmen in the country before the days of the mine, was coming to have a bowed look, and his eyes held an anxious fear.

have sent these two white men off now," said Allingham, "but there are others. Take your daughters away, marry them off if you can, anything so long as you don't leave them near the mine."

Malongesa made a helpless gesture and suddenly it struck Allingham that he was an older man that he seemed before. "The mine, chief, the mine kills everything. springer have gone because of the great machine; the white men come down on Sundays and destroy all the guinea-fowl in my fields. Soon nothing will be left. And now they say my village is on their land, and we must pay them a pound a hut every year."
"Allinghams face grew dark. Why don't

"Again the headsman thrust out his hands hopelessly. Where should I go to chief? only know this place. I was born here and my father before me. We are all one family here. Already we pay ten shillings each hut as tax. Where can we find another pound each to give to the mine which ruins us all. They say we must work in the mine for it, and when we go they refuse us. You are

The ultimate tragedy in which the old chief and his daughters figure is very piti-

Allingham returns to England following Miss Carden. His wooing is anything but romantic and they are finally married. Unhappiness ensues ofter a brief honeymoon. They return to Africa, and before the end of the story a reconciliation takes place between them, but by that time the reader has lost interest, and would prefer total estrange-

The Marriage of Hilary Carden, Stanley Portal Hyatt,—Macmillan Pub. Co., Toronto.

COUCH AND CRIB COVERS

For a couch cover or for a crib blanket for a baby sister white serge, lined and bordered with a delicate shade of pink or blue satin, is exceptionally pretty. Serge can be had in such a very pure shade of white that for this reason alone it is preferable to other flannel or blanketing, and then, too, the pretty color of the facing shows through the more open weave of the serge most attract-There are many varieties of weave and stripe from which to select, but a double or triple rib will give perhaps the best ef-

For the exceedingly small amount of labor required in the making of one of the tiny blankets they are always astonishingly effective. One yard of serge, the same amount of satin and about six yards of satin ribbon are all that is necessary. First the material is faced with the satin; next the ribbon border. which may be anywhere from two to six inches in width, is put on with a single row of feather stitching at the end, and then with what remains of the ribbon a large bowknot is made and placed either in the centre or at one corner of the completed blanket.

Delicate tones of pink and blue serge are also often made use of for crib blankets. are not lined; but bordered on each side with satin ribbon. White, however, is in the long run more satisfactory than a color, since it will not fade and can be more easily cleaned or washed.

Age Defying Nordica

With her glorious voice still full of its youthful charm, her beauty of face and fig-ure quite undiminished, Madame Nordica, a bride again at fifty-four is surely a proof of the fact that the world is growing younger. The following description of the wedding will be of interest:

LONDON, July 29.—To the well-known strains of the wedding march from "Lohen-grin," Mme. Lillian Nordica, long famous s one of its foremost elsas, became the wife of George W. Young, the New York banker, at King's Weigh House Church, in Grosvenor Square, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The bride was given away by James R. Carter, secretary of the American Embassy in London. Frederick Townsend Martin, of New York, was best man, Mrs. Emil Del Castillo and Mrs. Baldwin, sisters of the bride, and W. Fenton Chauncey accompanied her to the church. There was no brides-

The small sanctuary was decorated with palms and white lilies. The service wes that of the Church of England.

A beautiful gown of pale gray satin was orn by the bride. The corsage was cov-The corsage was covered with rare Venetian lace. Instead of hat or veil she wore a chaplet of laurel leaves. A string of handsome pearls, gift of the groom, was her only ornament.

Mrs. Young stopped while going down the aisle following the ceremony to shake hands with a number of friends. a reception was held at Claridge's, at which a number of celebrities were present.

Among the presents were diamonds and pearls from the groom, remembrances from Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the Secretary of the Embassy, and Mrs. Carter, the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, Countess of Shrewsbury, Lady Lister-Kaye, Sir Alfred Turner and Mrs. Frank Mackay.

Latter the couple left for Southampton, to embark on Mr. Young's yacht for a month's cruise. Before going to America they will return to London.

FARMINGTON, Me., Aug. 1.-In prearation of the coming visit of Nordica and her husband, the old Norton homestead has been undergoing repairs for weeks. the days when the songstress pattered over its floors, the bab, of the family, there has been little change in the old mansion.

The house was built by her father close by the old home erected by his grandfather, Ephriam Norton, one of Farmington's earliest settlers, and son of the Major Peter Norton, of Martha's Vineyard, of Colonial and Revolutionary wars fame, from whom Nordica secured her membership in the Society of Colonial Dames and in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Edwin Norton, her father, did most the work with his own hands, for in his day in the farming sections of Maine the head of a family had to be skilled in many other

things besides farming.

The location is one of the most picturesque in Maine. Standing on a hill a little more than a mile from Farmington village, the house called "Nortonwoods" commands a grand view to the north and west that take n Mount Blue, Mount Abram, Mount Saddleback, Mount Day and Mount Bald.

The house has been furnished as an ideal summer resort and adorned with numerous reminders of Nordica's triumphs in this and The room in which she other countries.

was born has been made a snow-white boudoir. A portrait and sketch of the distinguished singer's career will be found on page 5 of the Supplement.

ARE ACTRESSES VAIN?

Many a false charge is made against actresses, but one accusation made is probably true, namely, that the ladies of the footlights are vain. Still, one may ask, is the vanity the ordinary type of vanity? In any case, have not the well known actresses good reason for being vain? The question is, if vain, why are they vain?

It is a common impression, that well known lady stars of the music hall are in the habit of being photographed time and again, merely for the pleasure of seeing themselves in some new pose. It is very true that the popular actress is frequently photographed, but in very many cases she merely yields to an imortunate photographer to get quit of him. On the other hand, some ladies make quite a good thing out of this business, they insist on a cash down payment before they will consent

Photograph Advertisement

As a general rule, however, it may be taken that an actress allows herself to be photographed for much the same reason that Jones, the pork butcher, pays out good money to the publisher of the local sheet—Jones wants to be advertised, so does the actress, and she is quite well aware that the oftener she is photographed in new poses the better will she become known to all and sundry.

But grant that an actress does become popular by reason of her abilities, and let her hear night after night enthusiastic applause ringing out from an audience-well, very liable to become vain. What wonder if under the circumstances a young lady loses her head, and becomes a bit puffed up with her own importance?

And there is another thing calculated to make an actress vain. Probably she has been born in humble circumstances, and has raised herself in stageland by her ability, coupled, perhaps, with her good looks. After she has made a name for herself, and is much sought after by managers, lo, it comes to pass that many people are extremely anxious to make be well founded.-Richter.

her acquaintance, and ready to meet her as an equal. Amongst her admirers, perhaps, may be numbered peers of the realm, and, wonder of wonders, their countesses! She is invited to houses of wealth and fame, where she is made a pet by all and sundry. Could young lady miss having an attack of swelled head under the conditions?

The Public to Blame

Another thing that helps to make the successful actress vain is the knowledge that she is head and shoulders above other and ordinary women. She is at the same time perfectly aware of the fact that most young ladies who witness her performances think they could do the work much better than she does it. Many young women think they are born actresses; why, it would be hard to say. But all the time the real actress knows other women are not as she is, and that not one woman in a million could do what she does. Perhaps that does bring a feeling of vanity.

FOOTWEAR FOR THE YOUNG GIRL

Brown walking boots are not only exceedingly fashionable, but they are far less conspicuous than are any of the tan shoes. High topped lace shoes with three-quarter vamps and military heels are made up in darkest brown leather, Russia, suede and kid. Among the buttoned brown walking shoes are smart models of glazed kid with a patent welting of dull brown spede, with black patent vamps and of calf with mat kid, slant top and rather pointed toe.

If a girl has rather broad feet she would best wear a black walking shoe, of which the martest looking are the three-quarter vamped lace boots of black Russia, demi-glazed calfskin or dull mat. But if she prefers buttoned shoes the most becoming type for a substantial foot are those of fine glazed kid with slant top and a narrow patent leather welting on all

Afternoon house slippers of suede or cravenette are to be found in all the fashionable They have buckles of bronze, silver, black, white or gold leather and are daintily lined with satin.

Bronze slippers, which harmonize with nearly any sort of afternoon frock, have dull gold, silver or bronzed metal buckles either perfectly plain or delicately chased.

Evening slippers for quite young girls are white glazed or suede kid or of satin in a shade precisely matching the tint of the frock. They are ornamented with ribbon rosettes or flat bows or with colonial buckles of silver or

Amateur Candle Shades

Candle shade making is a new fad among girls who enjoy working with delicate ma-terials. Beginners usually essay the circular shades of plain glazed, bright colored paper, which maf be ornamented with applied scrolls, conventionally shaped flowers or Greek key borderings cut from black or white

Folding shade of cretonne patterned paper or chintz are very easily made. They are put together on the same principals as are he folding scrap baskets, the four sections being joined with baby ribbon matching the shade of the tissue lining.

Those girls who are familiar with the art of basketry can readily weave charming wicker shades, which should afterward be bordered and lined with a decided color in linen or silk. Practically the same effect can be obtained by the use of raffa braids, a material which affords wider color choice than does wicker.

Lingerie shades are practical as well as dainty, as they may be laundered by simply ripping open the centre seam. They are made of finest handkerchief linen, band embroidered with bow knots, grapes, violets, foliage and garlands in all white or colors; of rather heavy linen, boldly embroidered in evelet hole and of allover muslin embroidery imitating Irish and Venise patterns. These charming shades are lined with rose, green or maize silk, and both edges are finished with points and scallops or with seam beading heading a Valenciennes lace frill.

Amateur workers on brass are turning out effective looking as well as fireproof shades of various shapes.

ANTI-CLIMAX

In narrating a story of a naughty girl and an English magistrate in his recent book, "Old and Odd Memories," the Hon. Lionel A. Tollemache supplements it with that famous example of anti-climax, the rebuke of a headmaster to youthful Etonians for unpunctuality at chapel: "Your conduct is an insult to the Almighty and keeps the canons waiting."

A young girl was had up before the magistrate by a farmer for killing one of his ducks with a stone. The case against her was quite clear, but it was thought worth while to call witnesses to prove that she was very naughty

indeed, and in the habit of using bad language. Then, in solemn accents, the magistrate

addressed her: "Little girl, you have heard the evidence against you, and you see how one thing leads to another. You began by cursing and swearing and blaspheming your Maker, and have ended by throwing a stone at a duck.

The best motio for a long march is—"Don't grumble. Plug on."—Sir Frederic

A man takes contradiction and advice much more easily than people think, only he will not bear it when violently given, even though it

RURAL SUBURBAN~ AND

PREPARING FOR THE WINTER A WINDOW GARDEN

The month of August is a comparatively leisure month with the plant and flower lover. The lawn, vegetable and flower gardens will not require as close attention as during the growing months of spring and early summer, thus giving a little more time to attend to the potting of plants from the house and window that have been enjoying a comparative period of rest; or possibly in some cases plants that have been started specially for the decoration of window or greenhouse for the coming winter and spring months. Plants such as palms, aspidistras, different varieties of decorative dracaenas (cordylines), rubber plants, Boston and lace ferns, anthericums and similar decorative plants that have been enjoying a season of partial rest in some shady out-of-door nook will, in all probability, require repotting to give them tresh life and vigor for the coming winter season. Old plants of ger-aniums in pots and winter flowering begonias such as Begonia incarnata (Christmas pink zegonia), B. Paul Bruant, B. Argentea guttata, B. manicata and B. manicata aurea (a conspicuous variety of this thick fleshly-leaved type of begonia and very enduring as a window plant) are some of the most popular window and house plants that will need repotting at this season of the year. Callas also should be repotted as early in August as possible if they require it, to secure early flowers. Chrysan-themum and salvia plants, also colcus, iresine (achyranthes), and ageratums that have been planted out in the border, can also be taken up and potted for stock or for decorative purposes, towards the end of the month.

The tendency on the part of the amateur plant grower, as a rule, is to overpot plants, which means putting them into a larger pot than is necessary. Over-potting plants, especially for winter decorative plants, should be avoided. The plants not only require more space, and the pot also being out of proportion to the size of the plant, but oftentimes the soil becomes soddened and sour from the large amount of water needed to keep the soil moist before root action and growth commences after repotting. Soil for repotting at this season should be carefully prepared, and should be of a friable, open nature. Good drainage is another important factor towards suc-

How to Prepare the Soil

Good fresh loamy potting soil from a compost heap of three parts sod and one part cow manure or well rotted barn manure, that has become well decomposed, is the best basis for all potting soils. One part of clean fine gritty sand and one part of leaf mould mixed with seven or eight parts of the loamy soil, will make an ideal soil for almost all of the plants mentioned. For potting chrysanthemums and geraniums the leaf soil (or black soil from the bush) may be omitted. The soil should be put through a three-quarter inch sieve and all dead pieces of wood and stones removed. The fibry part of the soil, unless too coarse, should be left in the soil.

How to Re-Pot Plants

First of all, see that the soil around the roots of the plant to be repotted is well moistened but not too wet and soddened. Then knock the plant from the pot it is in so as to examine the roots, to see if it requires repotting. To do this successfully, invert the plant and pot, at the same time placing the fingers of one hand across the surface of the soil, so that the plant cannot fail and be injured. Grasp the bottom of the inverted pot firmly with the other hand, and knock the edge of the rim of the top of the pot on the solid edge of a table or bench. If the plant does not at once loosen itself from the pot, turn the pot partially around and knock it in another place a few times until it becomes loosened. removal the pot is found to be well filled with roots so as to have exhausted the soil, it should be repotted. If it has not done so, the pot can be carefuly slipped on over the ball of earth again, the plant reverted to its natural position and settled firmly in the pot by striking the bottom of the pot on the bench or table. It should then be watered at once. An examination made in this way will not hurt the plant if the soil and roots are not disturbed

If the plant requires repotting, first of all remove the old pieces of drainage at the base of the roots. Then scrape off the top surface of the ball of earch about a quarter of an inch in depth, as well as trimming in the top edge of the ball of earth just a little. In some cases, too, a little of the soil around the ball of earth may be picked out carefully with a pointed label or piece of stick or a skewer, or the ball of earth may sometimes be pounded with the hand, or on the bench, so as to loosen up the network of roots in cases where the roots have become very dense and matted, the idea being to remove all the old stale earth possible without disturbing the roots too much. All dead and decayed leaves or growth should also be removed. The plant can now be laid on its side carefully on the potting table or bench. Then select a clean plain pot one or two sizes larger than the original-one size larger will do if the soil has been trimmed down much as .described—but usually a pot two sizes larger should be used. Now place a concave or hollow piece of broken flower pot over the hole at bottom of pot inside hollow side down sufficiently large to well cover the hole, place a few more pieces also around this in the same way, so that the bottom of the pot inside is well covered. An inch deep of drainage material is not too much to ensure good



drainage in large seven or eight-inch pots. Coal cinders, coarse gravel or lump charcoal can also be used for drainage material. Over this material a thin layer of the fibry part of the soil may be laid; if practicable. When the drainage is fixed properly, put in a layer of soil about half an inch deep. On this a little well-rotted barn yard manure or dry cow or sheep manure may be placed, or a sprinkling or bone meal. Fill in a little more soil on this, then place the plant in the pot, see that the base of the stem or stems of plant are in the of the pot, and the surface of the ball of earth on the plant about an inch below the top of the pot, when a large sized pot is used. A little less than an inch-below will suffice for five or six-inch pots, the diameter across the centre of the pot gives the size in inches. When the plant is properly in its place, fill in some of the prepared soil about an inch in depth all around the ball of earth. Then get a thin piece of wood of the thickness required and about a foot in length-a piece of shingle one and one-half inches wide will do-with this pack the soil fairly firm around the ball of earth. Continue the filling in and packing until the surface of the soil is about half or threequarters of an inch below the top of the pot and just covering the surface of the ball of earth slightly. Then lift the pot about an inch from the bench with both hands, and give the bottom of the pot a slight bump on the bench to settle the soil down, level and loosen slightly the surface of the soil.

The piece of wood mentioned is always in evidence on potting benches where large plants are handled by expert professional plantsmen, and is called a "potting stick," several sized sticks usually being kept on hand. The use of this potting-stick prevents any open spaces being left around the roots of the plants, the latter being an undesirable feature for the well-being of the plant repotted. Chrysanthemums especially should have the soil packed firmly around the roots when being potted or repotted.

Watering

Water the plants repotted well once, so that the water runs out from the bottom of the not. Then avoid too frequent and copious waterings until root action and top growth has This is an important point as oftentimes, if the plants wilt or wither a little, the over-anxious plant-lover gives more and more water until the soil is thoroughly soddened, a condition that retards root action and growth and injures the plant and may possibly have fatal results. Keep the soil moist but not soddened, for newly-potted plants especially.

Give the plants a sprinkling or spraying overhead once or twice a day with clean water. especially if the weather is hot, and place them in a partially shaded, sheltered place not exposed to sweeping winds, for a week or so. This is far preferable to soaking the roots of the plants all the time with water at a time when root action has been checked and the plant is not in a condition to absorb or take up much water from the roots. Good potting soil, good drainage, soil packed moderately firm, partial shade, and not too much water are the main points in successful repotting.

Repotting Callas

These plants should at this season of the year be in a dormant or semi-dormant state after their summer resting period. Unless the growth has well started all of the soil can be removed by knocking them out of the pot and removing the old soil altogether. The fleshy tuberous like roots should be potted in well drained pots in good rich potting soil. Keep the soil moist, not soddened, until several leaves have developed when they can be watered more freely. Later on in the winter some liquid fertilizer can be given them. By using

a moderate sized flower pot for callas and giving them some fertilizer, better flowering results are attained than by using too large a pot for them. Shade the plants from hot sun at all

Top-Dressing Plants

Plants that do not require re-potting can be top-dressed to advantage. Remove about an inch of the old soil and fill in with a compost made of half potting soil and half well rotted barnyard manure or dry cow manure or This plan often helps the plants materially when they do not actually require repotting-Wm. Hunt, in Canadian Horticul-

TIME TO APPLY LIME

Although lime is often applied in the spring the best results have been obtained when used in the late autumn, for the reason that the winter rains and frosts have the tendency to thoroughly mix lime and soil together which is never done quite completely by mechanical means. It is necessary when slaked lime has done its chemical actions on the soil that it should be converted into bicarbonate of lime absorbing carbonic acid before it can be assimilated by plants, and it is known that in late summer and autumn the soil contains so much free carbonic acid, due to the rapid decomposition of the humus in the warm weather, that the lime is quickly converted into plant A soil well treated with lime holds moisture much longer than does unlimed land; and the winter rains are held in the soil in reserve for spring. If land is limed in spring, the effect of holding the winter rain is lost and is also dries up the soil, the quick-lime taking its required quantity of moisture out of the soil itself, especially in a dry season. The effects of the lime on the soil are comparatively well known, such as ridding the land of sourness and liberating dormant plant food, and other chemical action. A liberal dressing of lime brings about the necessary action and assimilating the soil ingredients, and makes them easily absorbed by the plant rootlets. From experiments in the application of lime carried out in various parts of the world, it has been proved that the best time to apply lime to soil is during the late autumn if the best results are hoped for.

THE CODLIN MOTH

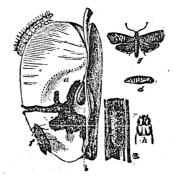
By W. J. L. Hamilton.

The codlin moth being about the worst enemy the apple grower has to contend with, it is of the utmost importance that the best methods of eradicating it should be given the serious attention they deserve.

To combat this pest successfully, the first step necessary is to study its life history. The caterpillars from the second brood of the previous year build strong cocoons for themselves in protected locations, such as in crannies of the bark, or on the underground portion of the stem of the apple tree, or on the main roots near the stem. These hatch out during a period in the next spring and early summer extending over about three months. Those in the warmest situations emerge first, probably about the end of April, although it is not until about three weeks later that the main crop appears on the scene.

These moths of the first crop proceed forthwith to lay their eggs, chiefly on the leaves surrounding the fruit, and only very few of them on the fruit itself. The eggs soon hatch out into caterpillars which proceed to eat their way into the core of the fruit, about half of them entering at the calyx end, and the bulk of the remainder where two apples touch, and where it is difficult for spray to penetrate. Hence the importance of destroying the eggs where possible.

The caterpillars remain in the fruit for thirty-two days, and then crawl down the tree tem, and enter upon their next stage-the chrysalis form-in crannies in the bark, or other suitable shelter, enveloped in a cocoon. Here they stay from two to three weeks, ac-



The puncture made by the moth is represented at (5), the borings of the larva at (a), the mature worm at (e), the moth with wings closed at (f), the moth with wings expanded at (g), and the cocoon at (i); (d), the chrysalis at (h), and the anterior part of the body magnified.

cording to the temperature when they emerge, and forthwith turn their attention to egg lay-ing; this time upon the apples themselves. The caterpillars from this brood stay over the winter in chrysalis form as already described.

As these continue to emerge in the spring over such a long period, it is evident that they overlap the earlier hatches of the second brood, so they have to be combatted throughout the whole season until the leaves drop. Knowing their life history thus thoroughly, we are in a position to get intelligently to work to oppose

So far two methods of destroying these pests have been employed:

1. Spraying the young apples, just as the last flowers drop, with an arsenical spray at a pressure of 200 pounds, and with a jet of great penetrative power; and, 2, bandaging the tree stems, just below the lowest limb, with a rather, loose bandage of burlap, or else with sticky fly paper, to catch the descending caterpillars. Both spraying and bandaging have to be often repeated. But, as all this has been fully treated in our spraying bulletins, I need not touch on it further. If I have excited enough curiosity in the reader to induce him to thoroughly read and digest these bulletins, which many do not, I have attained one of my objects, so I will point out a third method of fighting this pest adopted in some parts of British Columbia. Thank goodness, we in Salt Spring Island are free of this trouble!)

That is by gathering the apples whilst the caterpillars are still in them, and at once burning them. But whilst this somewhat drastic but advisable, method has doubtless removed a very large number of the pests, some may have survived, either through having emerged from the apple before its destruction, or by penetrating the swelling, so common on many varieties of apple trees on the fruit bearing spurs where the apples have been removed. It frquently happens that, in default of fruit, the worms enter these swellings where they feed until mature.

In the last few months Prof. W. P. Headden, of Colorado Agricultural College, has cail-



(a) nest of larva on outside of tree, under the old bark; (b), pupa; (c), larva exposed from nest; (d), old nest; (e) larva about to build nest; (f) the moth at rest; (g) moth with wings spread; (h) head of larva.

ed attention to the dangers of arsenical sprays. Not only is the grass (there has no business to be any, by the way) surrounding arsenic sprayed trees poisonous, but a disease called collar rot, crown rot, or root rot is caused, he claims, by arsenical poisoning.

This statement, which appears, by further research and by analysis of the wood of the diseased trees, to be established, may cause us to modify our treatment as far as possible.

Two other factors also suggest modifications in our spraying methods. One of these is the declaration by Prof. Slingerland, of Cornell University, the great authority on codlin moth, that the young caterpillar commences to feed in the outer calyn cavity, surrounding the stamen ring, and not inside it as he once

As this is much easier to coat with arsenical spray than the inner cavity where the cater-pillars were previously believed to commence feeding, a finer spray and a lower pressure, can be employed, thus using less spray, and reducing the quantity of arsenic in consequence. He recommends a more misty spray at 100 pounds pressure, strayed downwards, just as the last blossoms are dropping. This spray has been previously combined with Bordeaux to combat scab at the same time, but since the adoption of dilute lime-sulphur as a summer fungicide, which is far superior, it is well to know that arsenate of lead, which is the safest form in which to apply arsenic, can be mixed with lime-sulphur without impairing its efficiency. A dark colored sediment forms which can be neglected. Arsenate of lead to the amount of 21/2 pounds to every 100 gallons of the spray is enough.

This lime-sulphur-arsenic spray not only poisons the young caterpillars, but destroys the eggs of the codlin moth, thus proving infinitely more effective than the old spray. This spraying should be repeated in a week, when also the trees should be bandaged, and again, if the pest is bad, about four weeks later. The bandages should be removed every fortnight and dipped in boiling water before replacing, and this continued during the season. The rough bark should also be annually

Arsenical poisoning of fruit trees is most liable to occur where there is alkali in the soil. Its symptoms are, tree stunted, yellow bark, black and dead at ground level, leaves turn yellow and drop early, and later on the bark splits. The tree eventually dies.

HE ANSWERED IT

A party of young men were camping, and to avert annoying questions they made it a rule that the one who asked a question that he could not answer himself had to do the

One evening, while sitting round the fire, one of the boys asked, "Why is it that a ground-squirrel never leaves any dirt at the mouth of its burrow?"

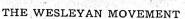
They all guessed and missed. So he was asked to answer himself.

"Why," he said, "because they always begin to dig at the other end of the hole."
"But," one asked, "how does he get to the other end of the hole?"

"Well," was the reply, "that's your ques-

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

2 Oln Mour with the Editor



At a meeting of the Anglican Synod, of Ontario, some years ago, a clergyman described the Wesleyan movement as "a de-mand for personal piety." He added that he saw no reason why the Anglican and the Methodist organizations might not work hand in hand. The speaker expressed the sentiments of John Wesley, the great preacher who is located to the speaker expressed the sentiments of John Wesley. er, who is looked upon as the founder of the Methodist Church, although he himself deprecated the idea that he was founding a separate organization. John Wesley was an ordained minister of the Established Church, and was rather High Church, as that idea was understood in his day. Nothing was further from his intentions than to build up an institution that could be called nonconform-Indeed he seems to have largely disregarded matters of doctrine, except the fundamental one of conversion and salvation through Christ. He sought for truth wherever he thought it was to be found, and among the books, which he reprinted for the use of his followers, were some written by Roman Catholics and others by Unitarians. His famous definition of a Methodist is too long to be given here, but it opens with the statement that "a Methodist is one who has the love of God shed abroad in his heart by the Holy Ghost given unto him; one who loves the Lord his God with all his heart, soul and mind and strength." It then goes on to say that a Methodist must be one whose life and habits are simple, who does not dency, who is kind, charitable, truthful and given to good works. In all the definition there is nothing said about belief. the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, omitted such of them as seemed to him to have a sectarian bias, and gave them to his followers as the basis of their He added nothing of his own to He said that he wanted to form a platform upon which "all who loved the Lord and there is no doubt that he hoped to be able to so present the Christian religion that the result would be the reunion of Christendom in one grand organization. He was greatly attached to the liturgy of the Church of England and endeavored to modify it so that it would come into general use, but in this he was only successful in a limdegree. His catholicism was shown in the fact that he prescribed no form of baptism and was even willing that persons might be rebaptized if they believed the form, which had been practiced in their cases, was While he recommended that all persons should kneel when receiving the communion, he permitted those to stand, who desired to do so, or to sit, if they thought best. It was by no means necessary for persons uniting with the new organization to break off their connection with those with which they had previously been connected. They not only went at liberty to attend their own churches, but were exhorted by Wesley to do so when they could. His object was at the outset, at least, to unite those who desired to aid each other in the development of a Christian spirit and the living of Christian Wesley earnestly hoped that his work would be recognized and acknowledged by the Established Church, and as is well known very many of his fellow clergymen would have been glad to if such had been the case. He had many warm friends among the regular clergy, and was at the beginning of his career welcomed by some of them into their parishes. One writer says:

"The relation of the movement to the Church of England is not hard to define. Wesley was a sincere lover of the Church of his fathers, and hoped that the bishops would ordain his preachers and in some way articulate his results into the normal ecclesiastical life of the country. appointed, but nothing daunted, he went on his way independently, holding that he was in this by the unique position he occupied in the movement, and consolidating what became a vast ecclesiasticism. Wesley tried hard to be a loyal churchman as far as circumstances permitted. But England's call always sounded louder than the church's, so that he came to feel that he was serving the church most best when disregarding her.

It is not proposed here to trace the history of Methodism or to comment in any way upon the differences which arose between the new movement and the Establish-The former has already been treated in these columns; the latter is hardly an appropriate subject for discussion here and no good would come of it, if it were . The point that is aimed at is to give a general idea of the effect of the Wesley movement upon the history of the English people. And here let it be said that the effect of the movement was by no means confined to "the peo-ple called Methodists," but the stimulus to personal piety, the appreciation of the importance of the religious life and the recognition of the duty of men to their Creator and their neighbors permeated all classes of English society. In this fact we find the great influence of the Wesleyan movement. John Wesley began his work when Evangelical Christianity, as it has been called, was at a very low ebb in England. "Religion" says one writer, "had come to be regarded as a species of life insurance for the next world by the uneducated classes;" the better educated, when they thought of the matter at all, relied upon the goodness of the divine

nature as sufficient for human salvation, and a large and growing class was inclined to disavow all faith in religion of any kind. The revolt against Puritanism, as it was ex-emplified in the strife between King Charles and his parliaments, went to the other extreme with the restoration. Then followed a period of social and national confusion intensified by religious discord. On the Continent writers were assailing the Christian religion and others were advancing doctrines that, however in accord we may in these days think they are with the Christian religion, were then thought not to be in conformity with it. France especially was seething with disbelief in the principles of religion, and the church was rapidly losing its hold upon the people. The doctrine of the "rights of man" vas being preached by its apostles, and although it found uncongenial soil in England, there was during the early part of the Eighteenth Century an unmistabable drift away from that confidence in the church, which has played such a prominent part in the development of British institutions. It is a notable thing that during the years that the people of France were ripening for the Revolution, Wesley was preaching the doctrine of personal rightcourness and of faith rich and cultivated, but in the highways and by-ways, around the mouths of coal mines, among the farm laborers, and everywhere he could get an audience. While the French proletariat was being instructed in the terriole doctrines of the Revolutionists, the English proletariat was being exhorted by the eloquence of a great preacher to take Jesus of Nazareth as the pattern of their lives. It would be to do violence to the teaching of history if we did not recognize that it was, in part at least, through the influence of such teachings that such horrors as befel France. John Wesley appealed to the emotions, it was said, and so he did, but it was from parents, whose emotions he kindled, that were sprung the men who on land and sea maintained the honor of the British name. If he taught men that they were to be meek and lowly followers of the Nazarene, he preached nothing that weakened their patriotism or lessened their courage. No one can say what might have been if certain great leaders had not played their parts on the stage of history, but when we reflect that England was never stronger or more united than in the years following Wesley's labors, we seem forced to admit that his work contributed to produce that result. England passed unscathed through the terrible storms which swept over Europe a little more than a century ago, and the candid historian-will not hesitate to recognize that this was the England, whose common people were swayed by the eloquence of this remarkable man, and cried out: "What shall we do to be saved?" It has been said above that the Church has ever played an important part in the development of British institutions and the preservathis without upheavals from within, that have resulted in pressure from without. Of the wisdom of some of these movements there may be two opinions, but this does not touch the fact that the Church and the State have been inseparably bound up through many centuries. The latest of these great upheavals was the Wesleyan movement, the real nature and effect of which will not be appreciated by those who regard it simply as the organization of a new religious sect. It was one of the great formative agencies of the English-

REIGNING FAMILIES

speaking race.

The German Emperor is of the House of Hohenzollern. It is a very old family. The first Counts of Zollern, or Hohenzollern, as they were afterwards known, and who derived their name from the Zollern Mountain upon which their castle stood, appear in written history about the year 1061. A family tradition says that these counts were sprung from the Colonna family of Rome. The Colonnas were among the princes of Italy for many generations and undoubtedly in their veins flowed the blood of some of the patricians of ancient Rome. Therefore if the legend is accepted as history, the Hohenzollerns are of noble descent for many centuries indeed. There is very great uncertainty about family pedigrees during the Dark Ages. The irruption of the great Asiatic hordes, which overran Europe and subjugated Rome. threw society into terrible confusion, and it was a wise child indeed that knew its, own father in those dreadful days. Many princely families became extinct, and some of their followers seized upon their estates. In other cases where the rightful owners were slain, the victors usurped the estates and the title that went with them. In those days what we call family names were not the rule. Indeed, one may say that they were not recognized. The counts of Zollern had no family name as we understand the term. Burchard of Zollern was the first of them to get his name into history, but we are not forced to assume that he was a descendant of some other Count of Zollern, who preceded him. The fact that a man was the owner of the Castle of Zollern and the estates appurtenant therefore would give him a right to call himself the count, and his claim would be recog-

nized by sovereigns who might need his as-

tions being asked as to the right by which he claimed the title. From the time of Burchard and his brother Wezel to the present day there is an unbroken chain of descent, that the Hohenzollerns may claim an tiquity as a noble family for nine hundred years and ancestors, probably noble, even for a longer period. In 1191 Count Frederick III of Zollern was made Count of Nuremburg, and thus the fortunes of the house were the Frankish and Swabian branches of the family. The Frankish branch steadily increased in wealth, power and influence, and in 1363 it was raised to princely rank. In 1415 the electorate of Brandenburg was conferred upon it by the Emperor Sigismund, and in 1701 the Elector Frederick III became first king of Prussia. The Swabian branch of the family was for a time greatly divided and weakened by the dissentions of its members, but after several generations it also reached great power and influence. In 1695 an agreement was reached between the two branches of the family that in case of the failure of male heirs of either of them, the estates should be inherited by the other. 1848 the Swabian princes resigned their offices, which were transferred to the King of Prussia, but the tie of blood proved sufficiently strong for the Prussian monarch to desire that his remote relatives should also wear a crown, and it was the proposal to place Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern upon the throng of Spain that led to the war with France in 1870. As Prussia did not insist, after defeating France, that Leopold should ascend the Spanish throne, we may without violence assume that the proposal was moré the excuse for than the object of the war.

The House of Hohenzollern has given nany men of note to Europe. Willima, known as the Great Elector, was a man of tremendous energy and remarkable ability. When he succeeded to the electorate at the age of twenty he found the state almost in ruins, being overrun by irregular soldiery, who had taken part in the Thirty War. He drove them out. Afterwards he engaged in several wars with disfinction, but his greatest work lay in the development of industry and commerce within his dominions. He left the electorate in excellent condition to his son, who, however, was nearly as great a failure as his father was a success. His claim to distinction lies in the fact that he was the first elector to be recognized as King. The kingdom prospered greatly during the reign of his son, Frederick William I, by whose efforts the army was put upon a splendid footing. His son was Frederick II, generally referred to as "The Great." This was one of the most remarkable men of whom history tells us anything. He was a liberal and enlightened ruler, and was undoubtedly the most conspicuous figure of his time, or say from 1740 His rule was absolute. We read of his having ministers, but they were in point of fact only his agents, who were compelled to do his bidding unquestioningly. He attended to the minutest details of the government as far as was possible. The army received great attention at his hands. He more than doubled its numbers, greatly increased and strengthened the fortifications and was always prepared for instant war. He encouraged science and promoted educa-Under his rule Prussia advanced to a first place among the nations of continental Europe, rivalling if not supplanting Austria as the head of the Germanic states. He was in many things eccentric and in nothing more so than in his hatred of the German language and literature. His efforts to supplant these with French and his absolute certainty that German could never be anything else than the language of boors seem very absurd in view of the place German literature has since

taken in the world. He left no children.

It will be seen from this sketch that while the family of the German Kaiser has not long enjoyed the standing attaching to royalty, and is in fact one of the youngest of the reigning houses, its members have played important parts on the stage of history.

CULLODEN

"M. A. P." relates an anecdote of King Edward VII. when he was Prince of Wales. He was visiting Warwick Castle, and being shown all the sights of that historic spot by the housekeeper, a lady whose dignity was in keeping with her surroundings. She had handed the Prince a relic, remarking as she did so: "This belonged to James III." "James III?" queried the Prince, who, after a moment's thought, added, "You mean the Old Pretender?" The housekeeper looked unabashed at the young Prince as she replied: "Your Royal Highness, we do not call him that." This good lady was by no means the last of her class, for there are yet some people in England who look upon King Edward as occupying a throne to which he has no legal right at all, the true sovereign of England being a young lady, who traces her descent to the person whom the housekeeper called James III. Culloden and various Acts of Parliament may have settled the kingly office de facto, but not de jure in their opinion.

In 1689 an English Parliament, summoned without a royal writ, met and declared the flight of James II to France, after William of

Kingdom was thereupon offered jointly to William and his wife Mary, and accepted by them without any question of the legality of the transaction. In strict law a Parliament could only be chosen in England by a command of the sovereign, and hence it must be popular sovereignty to the fullest extent, and regard the royal prerogative as merely a form, must be admitted that the deposition of James II was irregular. When William died he was succeeded by Anne, who was daughter of James II. During her reign the claims of James, the son of James II, were kept alive, although not overtly asserted. The Legitimists hoped that on the death of Anne the Pretender would be invited to accept the crown. This might have been the case, if he had been a Protestant, but England was in no frame of mind to accept a Roman Catholic King. George, Elcetor of Hanover, was proclaimed King. When we come to consider the history of the reigning family of Great Britain, the steps by which the House of Brunswick came to the throne, and its rights thereto in point of birth will be considered; at present only the efforts of James the Pretender and his son, Charles Edward, "bonnie Prince Charlie," will be spoken of. James the Pretender landed in Scotland in 1715 and advanced to invade England, where he hoped there would be a popular demonstration in his favor. In this he was disappointed. A part of his army encountered the royal forces at Preston and suffered severe defeat, after which the suppression of the uprising was not difficult. The Pretender made no further overt act, and the remainder of the reign of George I, which lasted thirteen years, was undisturbed by any serious attempt to dispute his right to the crown. But the House of Stuart was not disposed to reinquish its claims, and in 1745, when George II was king, Charles Edward son of the Pretender, landed in Scotland. Many of the Highland clans rallied to his standard. At Edinburgh he was received with much popular enthusiasm, and later the people of the Lowlands, who resented the extinction of Scottish independence, gave him a promise of their support. The English army was at this time in a greatly disorganized condition, and when came into collision with the troops Charles Edward at Prestonpans, it met with a complete defeat. The fortunes of Charles were now in the ascendant. At the head of five thousand troops he invaded England, advancing almost without resistance to Derby. He had looked with confidence to popular support in the southern part of the Kingdom, only to be bitterly disappointed. An whelming force was despatched to meet him, and he was compelled to retreat. The pursuit was vigorous, and on April 16, 1746, he made his final stand at Culloden, where he was completely defeated by an English force under the Duke of Cumberland. Not much glory attached to the victory, for the unhappy Charles only had under him a broken, dispirited and half-starved force. The result of Charles became a the battle was decisive. fugitive and a price of £30,000 was set on his head. His few friends remained faithful, and at length he escaped to France. He spent some time in intriguing for support both in Paris and Madrid, but without success. After the treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle he was compelled to leave France; but he returned secrety, even going to England, it is said, with the hope of inaugurating a plot to overthrow the government. His life became exceedingly profligate, and in 1766, after the death of his father, his claim to be heir to the British throne was formally repudiated by all the European powers. He died in 1788 in his 68th

$The \, Birth \, of \, the \, Nations$

XXXII.
(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

The British, III.
Small wonder that the British people con-

sider the sea as their heritage, when we read that in the earliest days of our race, the love of the sea was deeply rooted in the hearts of our forefathers, and that they were never so happy as when out in the open, the leaping waters about them, the wind in their faces and the taste of the salt on their lips. And this in spite of the fact that their boats were most primitive affairs, and forced them in stormy weather to creep cautiously along from the shelter of one harbor to that afforded by another. Just the sort of craft they used we are able to describe, for the peatbogs of Sleswick have disclosed a tangible reminder of the days of Saxon ocean-roving. It is a boat, flat-bottomed, seventy feet long by eight or nine feet wide. Its sides are oak boards, fastened with bark ropes and iron There are row-locks for fifty oars, and in its hold were found, heaped together, axes, swords, and knives, the weapons of the band of warriors, that, hundreds of years ago, used this vessel as their fighting craft. Such fierce fighters were they, and so fearless upon the sea, that a Roman poet voiced his people's sentiments when he sang "Foes are they, fierce beyond other foes, and cunning as they are fierce; the sea is their school of war and the storm their friend; they are sea-wolves that prey on the pillage of the world."

So when an increasing population and a lust for new lands took possession of the Saxons, they travelled far afield and came upon the shores of Britain, and made efforts to settle there. For three hundred years after the island's conquest by Rome, and while the legions still remained, Britain was comparatively free from invasion. But when the great Empire began to decay and the Franks, the Goths, and the Vandals swept down upon civilized Europe, then Rome, trembling with the dreadful anticipation of what was to come, hurriedly called home her troops from this westernmost Province of the Empire, and Britain was left unguarded

and a prey to the incursions of any and all. For forty long years the islands in its south was beseiged by the Picts from the north, and the Scots from the west, while the Saxons atacked them by sea. Finally driven to desperation by civil strife, the rulers decided to call upon one enemy to aid them Accordingly a band of warriors from Jutland, with Hengest and Horsa at their head, arrived in England, or Britain as it was still called, about the middle of the Fifth Century, first landing on the Isle of Thanet as a spot since known as "No spot can be so sacred to Eng lishmen," writes Green, "as that which felt the first tread of English feet. little to catch the eve in Ebbsfleet itself, a mere lift of ground with a few grey cottages dotted over it, cut off nowadays from the sea by a reclaimed meadow and a sea-wall. But taken as a whole the scene has a wild To the right the white curve of Ramsgate Cliffs looks down on the crescent of Pegwell Bay; faraway to the left across grey marsh levels where smoke wreaths mark the site of Richborough and Sandwich the coastline trends dimly toward Deal. At the time of Hengest's landing a broad inlet of sea parted Thanet from the mainland of Britain; and through this inlet the pirate boats would naturally come sailing with a fair wind to what was then the gravel spit of Ebbsfleet."

Though the Picts were defeated and all danger from them was soon over, the army of mercenaries proved themselves the greatest menace to Britain's liberty. cesses in the country attracted the attention of kindred tribes, and in the latter part of the Fifth Century many more of the Saxon invaders began to seek for rich plunder in Britain. Little by little her gallant de-fenders were forced to give up their land, one town after another was taken. great forest of Anderida, which guarded the coast from the borders of Kent to the Hampshire Downs was taken and the kingdom of he South Saxon was established. "Aelle and Cissa beset Anderida" runs the old record and slew all that was therein nor was there afterward one Briton left." Later still the crown of the West-Saxons was placed upon the head of Cerdic after the famous battle of Cuarford, which ended the struggle for

But now a new leader appeared and for a time led the British forces to victory. His name was Arthur, and for many years after his triumph, the country from London to St. David's Head from the Audredsweald to the Firth of Forth remained free.

Who this Arthur was history does not definitely tell us. We would like to think he was that brave King of legendary fame that Tennyson has immortalized; but histories and encyclopedias alike tell us that our beloved hero of the Round Table was only a mythical person and probably did not live at all, and that the legend upon which Tennyson based the Idylls of the King is without foundation. But we know that there was an Arthur who for upwards of thirty years held the barbarians at bay, and why not, in the absence of any definite information to the contrary, believe him to have been that good ly King who lived a blameless life, and established order and virtue and peace in the country as long as he ruled there.

But the final and fiercest struggle of the Britons was against the Engles, and of this struggle history can tell us but little. We know that the last invaders were successful, and the West-Saxons rallying again to the conflict, the conquest of Britain was complete.

We are told that in "all the world-wide struggle between Rome and the German peoples, no land was so stubbornly fought for as Britain and none so hardly won. In Britain the invader was met by a courage almost equal to his own—field by field, town by town, forest by forest, the land was won, and as each bit of ground was torn away by the struggle, the Briton suddenly withdrew from it only to turn doggedly and fight for the next." Victor and vanquished they were brave men, these ancestors of ours.

(To Be Continued.)

UNDECEIVED

The proprietor of a Buffalo newspaper, while travelling on the Erie Railway, handed a pass to the ticket collector. The official did not like the looks of the passenger, and doubted that he was the right man, so he wired to the head office:—"Man representing himself as William J. Conners presents Conners' pass, Think he is a fraud. Looks like a prize-fighter and talks like a blackguard." Back came the answer, "That's him."

Sunday, August 22, 1909.

EMLilerature Murice



MADAME NORDICA'S EARLY SUCCESSES

Recently Madame Nordica bade her final farewell to an English audience, upon her retirement, from the stage. She was married a few days ago to Mr. G. W. Young, an American banker, and has let it be understood that she does, not intend to sing professionally again. Those who have had the pleasure of hearing her marvelous voice both in England and America, will hope that she may claim the prerogative of many of the retiring prima donnas, and change her mind, and let an admiring public still have the happiness of hearing her sing from time to time. When a man or a woman has been given a great gift of giving pleasure through any art which he or she can perfectly express, it seems nothing less than a crime to keep the talent entirely to oneself or to use it simply for the delectation of a favored few.

Madame Nordica was born in Farmington, Maine, and sang, so she tells us, before she could talk. Her very first appearance upon any stage was at a Sunday School concert, when she was so small that it was necessary to place her upon a table in order that she might be seen by the audience. She sang:

"Little drops of water, Little grains of sand, Make the mighty ocean, And the beautiful land."

Which little song the most of us who ever attended Sunday School fifteen or twenty years ago can well remember. When she had finished her solo the loud applause so startled her that she burst into floods of tears, and tells us that even to this day so great was the effect produced upon her childish mind that the sound of applause almost unnerves her, and anything in the nature of an ovation, overcomes her altogether.

When she was sixteen she obtained her first engagement, singing in the choir of First Church, Boston, at a salary of \$1,000. When Gilmore's band was at its height of popularity she sang at some of the concerts in Madison Square Garden, New York. "It was Mr. Patrick Gilmore," she says, in an interview with M.A.P., "who one day exclaimed to me, 'You will yet be crowned queen of your country.' I recalled that warm-hearted prophecy, which seemed so far-fetched at the time, when years afterward I was presented on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, with a diamond crown, subscribed for by people who were kind enough to like me."

Her first appearance in opera was made at Brescia, Italy, as Violetta in Verdi's La Traviata, and in London she sang in the same role on the occasion of her initial performance. But, to quote her own words, "For what I should call my first real success, because it was all pure, unalloyed delight. I must take you to the Bayreuth Testspielhaus in 1894, when I created the role of Elsa in Lohengrin. Ah, that was a moment worth living for. But did I say that it was all pure, unalloyed delight?—well, yes, from the moment I stepped on the stage and forgot my tremors. But, oh,

the anxiety, the agony of the weeks of anticipation. As soon as I received the dazzling invitation to create Elsa, I set out for Bayreuth, and for three months I studied under Madame Cosima Wagner. She and the members of her family, knowing the apprehensions that assailed me, did everything possible to make the days of anticipation pass pleasantly, but even in the drives and excursions that they planned the Testspielhaus seemed to pursue me with its shadow like some devouring monster.

Wagnerian Roles

Bayreuth left me with the determination to add to my Wagnerian roles, and the following summer found me at Lucerne studying Isolde in Tristan und Isolde, again under Madame Wagner's direction. I should not say that the inhabitants, or at all events, the visitors of Lucerne are very musically inclined, for I was more or less politely ejected from three hotels in succession on the complaint of guests who objected by my practising. In the end I succeeded in renting a room to practice in. It was above a hairdresser's establishment; a piano and two chairs constituted the furniture of this frugal apartment, and there for five hours every day we-that is, Madame Wagner, Herr Kniese, the Bayreuth director, and myself-studied the role of Isolde together, Madame Wagner and I alternating in the luxury of one chair, while the other was occupied by the accompanist. Later, however, I was offered the use of the Casina stage for rehearsals.

When at length Tristan und Isolde was at New York, Jean de Reszke, Edouard de Reszke, and Marie Brema were with me, and it was our first appearance in our respective roles for all four of us. This is just what made that performance ever dear and memorable to me. I had often sung with the before in ot had always carried off the honors of the evening. Generally with them I had been making a first appearance, whereas they were repeating former triumphs in familiar roles But now the situation was changed; they were as much novices as I, and for once I shared equally with them in the success of the production in which Madame Brema also played a great part. Indeed, I think I may say that we all surpassed ourselves that first evening, and everything for once in a way went without a hitch, not least by reason of the admirable conductorship of that truly great musician, the late M. Anton Seidl, by whose death lost one of the most valued of friends and best of advisers I ever had. It was at the close of the run of Tristan und Isolde at the Metropolitan theatre that I was presented with the liamond crown I have mentioned .

Another of my "treasures" is the large gold medal presented to me after singing the "Ring" at Munich, this medals seldom being bestowed on a woman.

At the Albert Hall

Now I have just time to mention a "success" outside the operatic stage. This was in the Golden Legend, in which at the Albert Hall I took Madame Albani's place, she being indisposed. At the time Sir Arthur Sullivan did not at all approve of the change; in fact,

he let it be known that he would rather have had almost anyone else to sing his music; but after the concert he came to me, in his own words, to "take it all back," which he did in the nicest way possible.

Just Au Revoir

There remains one other success I simply must mention; I mean my farewell to London. It has been just wonderful; I cannot tell you how deeply I have been touched and moved by the wonderful kindness shown to me by London and everybody. I never dreamed of anything like it, and almost I falter in my determine the care good byte to England.

mination to say good-bye to England.

Indeed, I canot say it, and so let it be not good-bye, but au revoir.

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Thomas Henry Huxley Huxley was pre-eminently a scientist and

only incidentally a philosopher, but some of his essays convey the most profound ethical truths put forward in the -plainest, sanest manner possible. Indeed his total lack of abstruseness in all his writings remind one of the delightful straightforwardness of Ruskin, who always claimed that the greatest and most forceful eloquence lay in the use of simple, direct language. Huxley has written a quaint autobiography, which though naturally not as complete as it should be, furnishes us with the bare facts relative to his career, and gives us some idea of his character. Naturally he does not tell us what others have written of him since, that he was one of the fairestminded of men, with a capacity for clear-sightedness and unbiased judgment, that was unique, a conscientious student always, endowed with all the manly qualities, and of a character wholly lovable. "I was born," he writes, "at eight o'clock in the morning of the 4th of May, 1825, at Ealing, which that time, as quiet a little country village as could be found, within half a dozen miles of Hyde Park Corner. Why I was christened Thomas Henry I do not know; but it is a purious characteristic that many control is a characteristic to the control of the control o curious chance that my parents should have fixed upon the name of that particular Apostle

might sometimes call obstinacy.

"I have next to nothing to say about my childhood. In later years my mother, looking at me almost reproachfully, would sometimes say, 'Ah, you were such a pretty boy,' whence I had no difficulty in concluding that I had not fulfilled my early promise in the matter of looks. My regular school training was of the briefest. As I grew older, my great desire was to be a mechanical engineer, but the fates were against this, and while very young I commenced the study of medicine under a medical brother-in-law."

with whom I have always felt the most sym-

pathy. Physically and mentally I am the son

of my mother-I can hardly find any trace in

myself of my father; except an inborn faculty for drawing, which has never been cultivated, a hot temper, and that amount of tenac-

ity of purpose which unfriendly observers

It was in the early spring of 1846 that, having passed his first M. B. examinations at the London University, he was entered on the books of Nelson's old ship the Victory for duty at Haslar Hospital. He practiced his profession on board various ships for some years, and at the same time pursued his studies in natural science. After the publication of his first work honors began to be bestowed upon him. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society and appointed to several pro-fessorships. He became very popular as a scientific lecturer, and received numerous honorary degrees from many different universities. He numbered among his friends the most eminent scientists and philosophers of the day, and apart from his valuable contributions to the realms of science, he has left behind him a reputation for wholesome and profound philosophy.

That man, I think, has had a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth working order; ready like a steam engine to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the ossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of lature and of the laws of her operations; one, who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will; the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of Nature or of art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself.

In an ideal university, as I conceive it, a man should be able to obtain instruction in all forms of knowledge, and discipline in all the use of all the methods by which knowledge is obtained. In such a university the force of living example should fire the student with a noble ambition to emulate the learning of learned men, and to follow in the footsteps of the explorers of new fields of knowledge, and the very air he breathes should be charged with that enthusiasm for truth, that fanaticism for veracity, which is a greater possession than much learning; a nobler gift than the power of increasing knowledge; by so much greater and nobler than these, as the moral nature of a man is greater than the intellectual; for veracity is the heart of moral-

Science is nothing but trained and organized common sense.

Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would, one day or another, depend upon his winning or losing a game of chess. Don't you think that we should all consider it to be a primary duty at least to learn the names and the moves of the pieces; to have a notion of the gambit, and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of check? Do you not think that we should look with a disapprobation amounting to scorn, upon the father who allowed his son, or the state which allowed its members to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight?

Yet it is a very plain and elemntary truth, that the life, the fortune, the happiness of every one of us, do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and more complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for untold ages, every man or woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his or her own. The chess-board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of Nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just and patient. But also we know, to our cost, that he never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well the ighest stakes are paid, with that sort of overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checkmated-without haste, but without remorse. My metaphor will remind some of you of that famous picture in which Retzsch has depicted Satan playing at chess with a man for his soul. Substitute for the fiend in that picture a calm, strong angel who is playing for love as we would say, and would rather lose than win—and I should accept it as an image of human life.

PAGEANTRY

England has lately been having a series of pageants which have attracted world-wide inerest. There is no country in the world richer in picturesque, historical and legendary lore than Great Britain. Ever since the days in the dawn of history when Caesar's legions landed on the shores of "the White Island to the westward of Gaul," England has been the stage for most elaborately set romances of love, for thrilling dramas of royal intrigue and daring adventure, for the enactment of glorious battles won and great battles lost. The world's most famous poets, novelists, singers, scientists, warriors, statesmen, adventurers, travelers, have appeared on the scenes in their appointed times; women famed for their beauty or wit have walked upon the stage, the favorites of kings, perhaps, and for their little span the real rulers of England. History tells us the stories and we can close our eyes and imagine the dramas enacted, the swift changing scenes, the flitting forms, but the pageant makes the story a real thing of vital interest. When history repeats itself by this means the effect produced is lasting and the events themselves never forgotton,

The recent festival at Bath was one of peculiar interest and great beauty. Bath is one of the oldest of the old towns of England. It was first built by the Romans, who discovered the curative powers of the waters, and it is with this epoch in its history that the pageant began, though legend attributes its origin to the discovery of the medicinal properties of the waters by the mythical king, Bladud. The following description of the affair is from the London Morning Post:

The scene of the pageant is very beautiful. From the vast grand stand undulating meadows descend to the river. Through a screen of tall trees glimpses are obtained of Gothic gateway in the valley and of the houses rising to the summit of the distant hill. In front stands a Roman temple, on the left are the facade of Roman baths and a mediaeval porte. The first episode shows the dedication of Su's temple at Bath A. D. 160. There is bustle and beauty in the Forum. Priestesses carrying a figure of Sul Minerva march in, stately Roman soldiers appear, healthy and invalid citizens from the baths come to witness the ceremony; peasants buy and sell, rascally beggar trys to steal the purse of Rusonia Avenna, and a fantastic Greek trader has rings for ague, salves for sore eyes, drugs for old age, spells, charms, lotions, and potions, and what you will. But in the hubbub the trumpet of a herald is heard and he cries: "Let all trading and games cease until after the dedication of the temple." The most beauitful incident in this scene happens after incense has been thrown on the altar. Priestesses advance in an archaic dance to the rhythm of cumbals and pipes. They circle round the altar and mount the steps of the temple, their swayings blue and white figures suggesting the floating movement and mystery of incense. The second episode, representing the Sack

of Akeman After Dyrham Fight, is extremely effective, the Queen's death especially. The Saxons have burst the gates of Bath, and Ceawlin, the King, rides in from the west, stops the fighting, and on seeing the British Queen asks: "Who is this woman?" "The wife of Ferinmael," she answers, and on being told that her husband is slain, she stabs herself and falls on the temple steps. "She was a King's wife and died royally," shouts Ceawlin; "carry her body within and set the temple ablaze for a Queen's funeral pyre." Sax-

on soldiers carry the body into the temple on shields, smoke rises, and in a moment the building is in flames. "The Coronation of King Edgar, A. D. 973," brings more color into the arena, but the speeches might be shortened. The King and Queen are regal in appearance and we have never seen taller or more dignified than the Bishops, those who spoke having splendid voices. "King Henry VII. Visits Bath, A. D. 1497," is opened with the entry of a flock of sheep and a shepherd singing:

Heigh-ho! Heigh-ho! Black night is turned to day, O. And man must to his toil and work Till the closing of the day, O.

There follow laborers, with matlocks, scythes, and oxen, lilting an old Somerset folk-song until silenced by the sound of the Angelus. By-and-by trumpets and martial music ring out, and the Royal procession enters, led by horsemen and a guard of bowmen. Groups of maidens meet the King with song and give him flowers, and in return for his friendly welcome he agrees to restore the Abbey.

The fifth episode is magnificent and divert-It represents the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Bath in 1590, and the pomp, splendor, and revelry of that period are realized with a beauty and abandon not surpassed in any pageant we have seen. The fun is infectious. Mischievous 'prentices jostle to quarrel, and they pelt with eggs, vegetables, etc., Benjamin Grimkin, who is a prisoner in the pillory. But he is rescued by Sweet Nell of Souter street who, if she washes in asses' milk, 'tis not for asses' eyes to admire. Kit Marlowe, Will Shakespeare, and a band of players enter; then a mighty shout fills the air—"The Queen! the Queen!" From the Guildhall comes the mayor's procession. Somerset girls strew roses in the Queen's way as she follows her knights and ladies in a beautiful white dress, seated on and ladies in a beautiful white dress, seated on a white palfrey caparisoned in green, and over her Majesty a canopy is held by men in green doublets. The cortege ends in a blaze of gorgeous color. The Mayor presents Shakespeare to the Queen, and the poet declaims in blank verse with the gesticulation and elo-cution of Mr. Tree, and Mr. Hall Caine might recognize some likeness to himself in Shakespeare's "makeup." The Masque of Prince Bladud creates much amusement, and the laughter has scarcely subsided when the fierce clamor of the Battle of Lansdown (Episode VI., arrests attention. The excitement is intense. Roundhead horsemen charge the Cornish pikemen raised by Sir Bevel Gren-ville, but are repelled again and again, and in the end the Royalists win a bloody battle, but their leader, Sir Bevil, is killed, and to the sorrowing throb of drums his body is borne off in impressive fashion.

Now comes the Glorious Times of Beau Nash and Ralph Allen, and the scene is of exceeding interest and grace. Men and women famous in history meet decked in costumes of the most exquisite cut and color. Ladies patched and powdered curtsey to the ground in response to the courtly bow of handsome gallants. A minuet of alluring grace and rhythm is danced and generous Ralph Allen invites Princess Amelia and the Duke of Cumberland to enjoy the hospitality of Prior Park.

The eighth episode represents the visit of Queen Charlotte to Bath in 1817, and in this scene appear most of the eminent people of the period, while in the wonderful finale are seen great writers, Fielding, Smollett, Fanny Burney, Sherdan, Jane Austen and Charles Dickens, who bring with them characters from their books and plays, who are followed by representatives of Colonial and American places called Bath, daughter towns of the Mother City. The acting throughout is excellent, and the music is admirably adapted to the spirit of the various episodes.

LADY TREE

The clever wife of the new theatrical knight has for long been known as the most learned of living English actresses. She early developed a taste for classics and mathematics, and her favorite subject was Greek, at which she attained to great efficiency. Many years ago she took part in a Greek play before an audience that numbered so distinguished a classical authority as the late Mr. Gladstone. Besides her histrionic talent, Lady Tree has many gifts of an artistic nature. She is possessed of a charming voice, which she has often used to advantage in public, and she can paint and draw very cleverly. Lady Tree is credited with having written what is probably the shortest autobiography on record. Here it is: "This is the life of little me; I am the wife of Beerbohm Tree."

A Rude Awakening

Lady Tree has told an amusing story of her early "stage-struck" days which is worth repeating. She was a great admirer of Sir Henry Irving, and almost every day she would walk miles out of her way in order to pass his window. Long afterwards, she met the great actor in the flesh, and told him about her early hero-worship. But Sir Henry's reply was disconcerting. "Very nice, very interesting," he said; "but that was not my window. I lived opposite."

A Christian home is the great audience-chamber of the Almighty for His children, whether they be young or old.—J. W. Reynolds.

It may be said with truth that in London all roads lead to Piccadilly, for that thorough-fare may be considered the hub of the metrop-Indeed, it is to the west-end what Cheapside is to the City. Certainly it is more than a street, for the very name conveys to the mind an idea of rank and wealth; and the country cousin and the visitor from foreign lands regard it as one of the great sights of the metropolis, a place to see, and in after years to talk of to children and grandchildren. Well does it deserve its reputation, for its history forms a great portion of the annals of fashion during the last two hundred and fifty years, from the seventeenth century when the famous gaming-house, Piccadilly Hall, stood in Coventry street, and its name applied only to that part extending from the Haymarket to Sackville street. Within a stone's throw of two royal palaces, with a royal park at one end, and another actually forming part of it on the south side, and with Bond street and St. James' street abutting, rank and wealth have always congregated there. From the Circus on which it has bestowed its name, to Hyde Park corner, where it gives place to Knightsbridge, there is not a foot of ground that does not conjure up the memory of an illustrious

It has not lacked even the cachet of royalty, for Catherine of Braganza, the consort of England's Merry Monarch, resided somewhere between Sackville street and Brick street, which part, in commemoration, was for a while known as Portugal Row. Queen Anne, too, when Princess of Denmark, stayed at Berkeley House, which was erected upon a portion of Hay Hill Farm. Berkeley House has long since gone, and on its site stands the ducal Devonshire House. This, for many a year hidden behind high brick walls, piqued the curiosity of the passers by; but now iron gates have been inserted in the centre of the wall fronting Piccadilly, and those who will may feast their eyes on the great forecourt and the long, low mansion beyond. It is a pity that no longer can the pleasures of conjecture be indulged in, for, externally at least. Devonshire House is not a thing of beauty. Two Royal Dukes have resided in the famous thoroughfare—Gloucester, the brother George the Magnificent, who purchased from the Earl of Elgin the house at the west corner of Park Lane; and Cambridge, who gave his name to the mansion, afterwards occupied by the Prime Minister, Palmerston, and now the home of the Naval and Military Club, known familiarly as the "In and Out," from the legends painted upon the posts of the gates leading into the courtyard.

The Dandy Club

This was the first club to establish itself in Piccadilly, with the exception of the short-lived Watier's. This great Macao gambling house, founded by "The First Gentleman in Europe," was the meeting place of the fashion of the day, but the pace was too fast even for the viveurs of the Regency, and in a dozen years it closed its doors. Byron was a member, and he christened it "The Dandy Club." "I like the Dandies," he wrote. "They were all very civil to me, although in general they disliked literary people, and persecuted and mystified Madame de Stael, Lewis, Horace Twiss, and the like, most damnably." Brummell was the club's perpetual president, and there he met with an alarming experience. One night at the Macao table, the Beau was losing heavily, and in an affected tone of tragedy, he called to a waiter to bring him a pistol. Thereupon his vis-a-vis, Robert Bligh, whose eccentricities were then verging on insanity, produced from his coat pockets a pair of loaded pistols, and, laying them on the table, said, "Mr. Brummell, if you are really desirous to put a period to your existence, I am extremely happy to offer you the means without troubling the waiter." The feeling of Brummell and the other members, when the knowledge was forced upon them that in

their midst was a madman who carried loaded

firearms, may be imagined.

Until the sixties of the last century clubland was confined almost without exception to St. James' street and Pall Mall, and there the older institutions are still to be found. The newer, however, have in many instances set up housekeeping in Piccadilly. The list in its entirety is too long to be given, and only a few of the more prominent names may be mentioned. There is the Junior Naval and Military, close to the parent house; the Badminton, frequented by those interested in coaching and field sports; the Junior Constitutional, which, as its title suggests, is political in purpose; the Isthmian, for public school and university men; the St. James', for members of the British and Foreign diplomatic services; the Savile, affected by men of letters; and the Bachelors', a haunt of the jeunesse

Vanishing Landmarks

Without being unduly conservative, one

Yet much remains. St. James' Church stands as it was in the days of Addison and Steele. Almost opposite is the Albany—that quiet retreat, lying back a considerable distance from the roadway, with its world-wide fame as the residence of such literary and political giants as Byron, Canning, Lytton, and Macaulay. The White Horse Cellar of to-day has little in common with the old coffee house, and it has indeed been improved out of all recognition. Yet the spot is memorable as the starting place for all coaches in the days when railways and motor-omnibuses were undreamt of, the stage coaches have disappeared, all save a few that are retained to give pleasure to such as love the pursuit of friving; and even these no longer ply to and from the White Horse Cellar, but have their rendezvous in that newer street of huge caravansaries, Northumberland avenue, convenient, because less frequented.

Hyde Park Corner

The toll gate, which stood opposite Berke-

third George granted the site to Lord Chancellor Apsley, afterwards Earl of Bathurst, and eventually it came into the possession, first of the Marquis of Wellesley, and later into that of his brother, the Iron Duke, whose descendants still occupy it. It was the first Duke who, when the house was stormed by the Anti-Corn Law riots, closed the shutters on the west side, and kept them closed during his life, as a silent protest against the ingratitude of the mob.

Coutts, the millionaire banker, lived at the corner of Stratton street, and there he took home with him his young wife, the actress, Miss Mellon, who afterwards espoused the Duke of St. Albans. Her wealth, derived from her first husband, was fabulous; and kindly and rightly she left it to his relatives. Her the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, for many years lived in the house. The adjoining man-sion was the residence of Sir Francis Burdett, who was taken thence to the Tower, when in 1810 he was arrested for high treason.

lame, was nicknamed "Cripplegate." gate," was the sobriquet of a third brother, Augustus, a clerk in holy orders, who, being in debt, was always in danger of arrest. There was a sister (afterwards Lady Melfort) who surpassed them all, especially in the habit of swearing, which was the cause of her being known as "Billingsgate." "Hellgate" died be-fore the house was finished, and eventually it was opened as the Old Pulteney Hotel, where the most illustrious visitors were the Emperor of Russia and his sister, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, who came to England to celebrate the capture of Napoleon and the resulting peace. The Grand Duchess stayed many months at the hotel, and during her visit assisted Princess Charlotte in her endeavors to reject the matrimonial advances of the Prince of Holland. Later the house came into the possession of the Lord Hertford, who is the Marquis Steyne of "Vanity Fair," and the Lord Monmouth of "Coningsby."

Another notorious nobleman lived not much further west-the last Duke of Queensbery—the "old Q," of the memoirs of the day. He is the bright, witty, cynical Earl of March of the Selwyn letters, and was clever as he was wicked. In the days when he lived in Piccadilly he was a blase old man, but he had not outlived his viciousness.

The Piccadilly of today has changed from the Piccadilly of the Regency, much in out-ward appearance, more in the traffic of its roadway. The stately old-world air has gone, and bustle has taken the place of quiet. Then a great number of those who sauntered there knew one another; today it is difficult even to see one's friends in the crowd that is hurrying, scurrying, eastward, westward. Men walk more briskly now, motors dash past, 'buses block the traffic, hansom-cabs wind in and out, serpentlike, and, except where an island offers refuge, to cross the road at full noon is to take one's life in one's hands. Yet, even in these democratic days, when newspaper cel-ebrities are three-a-penny, and the stress of life keeps peer and poet alike "on the move," Piccadilly remains one of the sights of the town, one of the marvels of the capital of that Empire upon which, it is said, the sun never sets.—Lewis Melville in The Lady's Pictorial.

THE FLIGHT OF AGES

The shop assistant at the toy counter had shown and re-shown the toys to the undecided shopper. Rabbits, monkeys, jack-in-thebox, jumping jacks, trains, velocipedes-everything had been displayed, manipulated operated, and explained to the shopper, but still she could not make up her mind.

"I wanted to get something suitable for my little nephew," she reiterated for the thou-

sandth-and-one time.

'Yes, madam," responded the weary assistant. "You told me that when you came in, but I think your little nephew has outgrown all these toys while you have been at this

CO-OPERATIVE POLICY

In a certain town in the county of Durham a fire took place, and two men, seeing it was very dangerous, thought that they might try to extinguish it. So they went to a co-operative store near by and asked the manager for the loan of a hose-pipe, and he replied: "I dare not, but I will put it before the commit-tee on Monday night!"

The Seed Was Inside.

One morning recently a man looked over his fence and said to his neighbor:

what the deuce are you burying in that hole?" "Oh!" he said, "I am just replanting some of my seeds; that's all." "Seeds!" shouted the first man, angrily. "It looks like one of my hens." "Oh! that's all right," the other returned. "The seeds are inside her." dance, drive, or drink, box or bet, with any man in the Kingdom. He could discourse slang as trippingly as French." He died at the age of twenty-four, having dissipated the greater part of a splendid fortune; and was succeeded by his brother, Henry, who, being "flowery mead," by these waving semaphores of red. Between neighboring males courting some female—uncertain, coy, and hard to lease-fierce battles ensue, vicious, back-handed swipes being made at one another Many birds develop long, pointed with these cumbrous weapons till victory for one ends the strife.—London News.

COMEDIES OF COURTSHIP AMONG

centenary celebrations at Cambridge. branch of his researches, that dealing with the coloration of animals in relation to methods of courtship, will appeal to the least scientific of readers.

As exponents in the art of display, Darwin showed that the game-birds are easily first. He selected, among others, the peacock, and the argus pheasant, and to these we may add the blackcock and the tragopan. The method of courtship pursued by the argus pheasant is extraordinary. During display the two wings are so twisted as to form a huge, Argus-eyed circular fan, entirely concealing the rest of the body. Every now and then the ardent swain is therefore re-Every now duced to the somewhat undignified expedient of thrusting his head through the screen to discover what impression he is making on his prospective mate-often only to find that she has seized the opportunity to escape from his attentions!

The tragopan, in addition to a most resplendent livery, has developed strange folds of bare, brilliantly colored wattles, which can be erected and depressed at leisure.

Some birds, on the other hand, execute weird dances, the black-grouse is a great dancer. But one of the most remarkable of

bird known as the "bailidor." He cannot, however, perform alone; and this seems to be Interest in Darwin and his work has natspringing up into the air and alighting again, one rising as the other falls, each bird accompanying himself to the tune "To-le-doto-le-do—to-le-do"—sounding the syllable "to" as he crouches to spring, "le" while in mid-air, and "do" as he alights.

may deplore the fact that the march of prog-

ress has destroyed, and is destroying, many landmarks. At the Circus, popular tea shops

have taken the place of more interesting houses. St. James' Hall has been pulled down

-and a volume might be, and should be writ-

lands who have performed there. The Bath Hotel has gone, and the enormous Walsing-

ham House, erected at a cost of some three

hundred thousand pounds; and on their sites

has been erected the Hotel Ritz, one of the

most luxurious hostelries ever contemplated.

From the Circus to Bond street, building and

rebuilding goes on apace. Magnificent blocks of shops, with residential flats and chambers

above, spring up with astounding rapidity.

While from Bond street to the Park, the mam-

moth clubs, to which reference has already been made, take the place of historic man-

ten, telling of the famous musicians of

The frigate-bird trusts rather to the inflation of a flamingly colored wind-bag. dozen or more of such windy swains, thus puffed up with what passes for pride, will sit side by side on the bare bough of some exposed tree overhanging a cliff, each trying to outdo his neighbor. But the excitement outdo his neighbor. But the excitement which is aroused by the approach of a critical female is tremendous. Each begins calling at the top of his voice, "Wow-wow-wowwow-wow," and contrives, at the same time. toes, thrusting his two fore-legs high in the air, and then he lowers his head reverently and raises the afterpart of his body till it

looks like a pulpy drawbridge! Finally he walks off with the coveted female. rushes towards her in a whirl of excitement, and she then joins him in a sort of mad waltz. In the end, mating is accomplished and then charging, get their horns interlocked, and benaving no further use for him, she eats

An Interesting View of Piccadilly in 1841

ley street, was removed in 1725 to Hyde Park

corner, where it remained until a hundred

years later, when the turnpike was abolished.

In its place was erected an imitation of the

Arch of Titus, and later this was surmounted

by Mathew Wyatt's equestrian statue of Wel-

toria's Jubilee that the arch was removed to

form the entrance to Constitution Hill, and the statue sent to Aldershot. Now on the spot,

facing Apsley House, stands Boehm's statue

of the victor of Waterloo. It is difficult to

imagine this part of London in the early part

of the seventeenth century, when, in the midst

of cottages, a fort was erected to defend the

capital against Royalists. But then Hyde Park corner was the entrance on the west side

to London. Here, too, was the original Ran-

ger's Lodge, side by side with a plot of ground alloted by the second George to an old sol-dier, who set up on it an apple stall. The

It was not until after Queen Vic-

The crocodile is usually a very silent creature; even when shedding tears. But when courting he bellows like a bull of Bashan, and then turning up his head and tail heavenwards twirls round as if in a wild endeavor to overtake his tail! And all the while this weird performance is going on he gives off a most overpowering odour of musk, which seems to add not a little to the success of his

Man's cousin, the monkeys, have a wonderful passion for colors of amazing brilliance and sharp contrasts. The mandrill's face during the period of courtship is rendcred hideous by the vivid red and blue with which the muzzle is emblazoned. Darwin showed long since that these colors played no small part in the courtship of these fierce animals. Rivals are kept at bay by means of a most murderously powerful set of teeth, which can be used with terrible effect when ocasion demands.

Darwin, having carefully massed his evidence as to the part played by ornament, next set forth an array of facts which revealed the amounts of animals in an unexpectedly lurid light. Rival males fight to the death, or, at any rate, till one party is completely vanquished, when the victor

for example, are most pugnacious fighters, so much so that occasionally two rivals, in ing unable to free themselves, die a miserable stilettos, borne either upon the legs, as in the jungle-fowls, francolins, and other game-birds, or on the wings, as in certain spurwinged geese and plovers. Other creatures, like the pig-tribe, are armed with long tusks, with which the most dreadful wounds are in-Even the cold-blooded fishes wax excited when courting, and many fight most ferociously with rival males. The lordly salmon's lower jaw develops a curious upturned hook, whereby he may the more easily overcome his rivals. As many as three hundred dead males have been picked up in the Type during the merry month of June.

Two doors off is Bath House, built by Pul-

teney, Earl of Bath; and, later, it was rebuilt for Lord Ashburton. At the corner of Half-

Moon street lived the celebrated Madame

D'Arblay. Further west, on the site of Jan

van Nort's figure yard, the Earl of Barrymore

began to erect a mansion. He was one of the

notorious "Gates" who flourished in the days

of the Regency. The eldest, Richard, the seventh Earl, was called "Hellgate," from his vices. "His: Lordship," Henry Angelo has

recorded, "alternated between a gentleman

and a blackguard; the refined wit and the

most vulgar bully, he was equally well known

n St. Giles' and St. James'. He could fence.

If it is difficult to imagine a fish in love, how much more so is it to picture a crab in the same bondage?

The little fiddler-crab seems to have sacrificed everything to courtship. His method is apparently some sort of hypnotism, as during the tim of his wooing he emerges from his bed of mud and vigorously waves a great red arm. And as success falls oftenest to the crab who waves most persistently, and has the biggest and reddest arm, this limb as sumes huge proportions, and exceeds all the rest of the body in weight! In the localities where these creatures live whole acres of mud are converted into what looks like a

A Suitor Suited.

There came to London some years ago an attractive German, Henry Schmidt, who intended to support himself by giving lessons in his native tongue. When he had been in London several months, and had secured a moderate number of pupils, he went one day to the mother of one of them, and to her great surprise, asked for her daughter's hand in marriage.

"But, my dear sir," said she, "my daughter has no fortune."

The suitor smiled upon her, and said re-

assuringly, "Me too!"

"And although we are not rich, we have thus far been able to give her every comfort. She is indeed used to luxury—"Me too!" said the smiling professor.

"But, my dear sir, she will never be able to manage affairs."

"Me too!" remarked the lover. "And I feel obliged to tell you that my

daughter has a very high temper."
"Me too! me too!" The mother retired from the contest, and the professor was allowed to press his suit.

these performers is a little South American

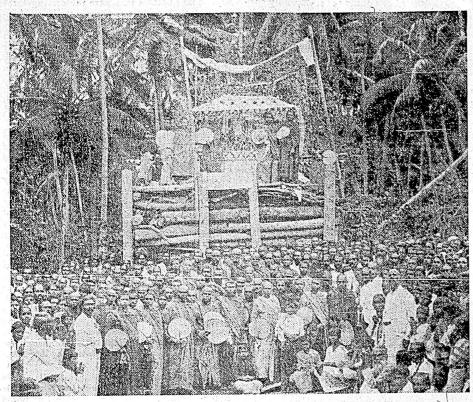
to set the beak clattering like castanets. The courtship of the spider is perhaps the most fantastic, and the most gruesome of anything of its kind in Nature. Advancing towards his bride in a series of slow and deliberate posturings; he all the while takes care to display whatever bright markings Nature may have given him. How he turns his body sideways, by doubling up all the legs on one side, and now he raises his body on the tips of his

ELY TOPICS ILLUSTRATI



AS M. FONTAINE SAW IT: M. BLERIOT'S LANDING AT DOVER

Drawn by S. Begg, from details supplied by M. Fontains



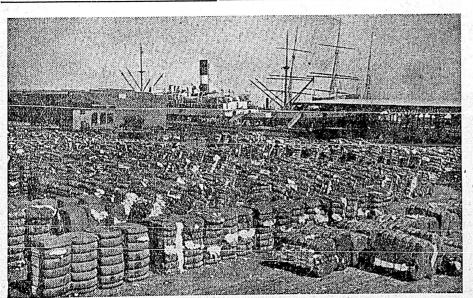
THE END OF ONE WHO HAS ATTAINED NIRVANA; THE CREMATION OF A BUDD-HIST HIGH PRIEST AT COLOMBO—THE PILE READY FOR FIRING

This illustration is of particular interest at the moment, when it is announced that there has been found, near Peshawar, a bronze casket containing some of the ashes of Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism. When Buddha died, in 482 B.C., the body was cremated, and the ashes, divided into eight parts, were distributed among disciples. One vase containing ashes was found by a Government survey some years ago; another, as we have noted, has just been discovered; the positions of the other six are unknown. It may be observed that cremation, though a very ancient method of disposing of the dead, has never been the common way. In the case of Western nations, at all events, it was a sign of honor reserved for high personages, or it was resorted to to preserve from the enemy the bodies of those killed in battle. In modern cremation, a body is reduced re about five pounds of ashes in an hour and a half.

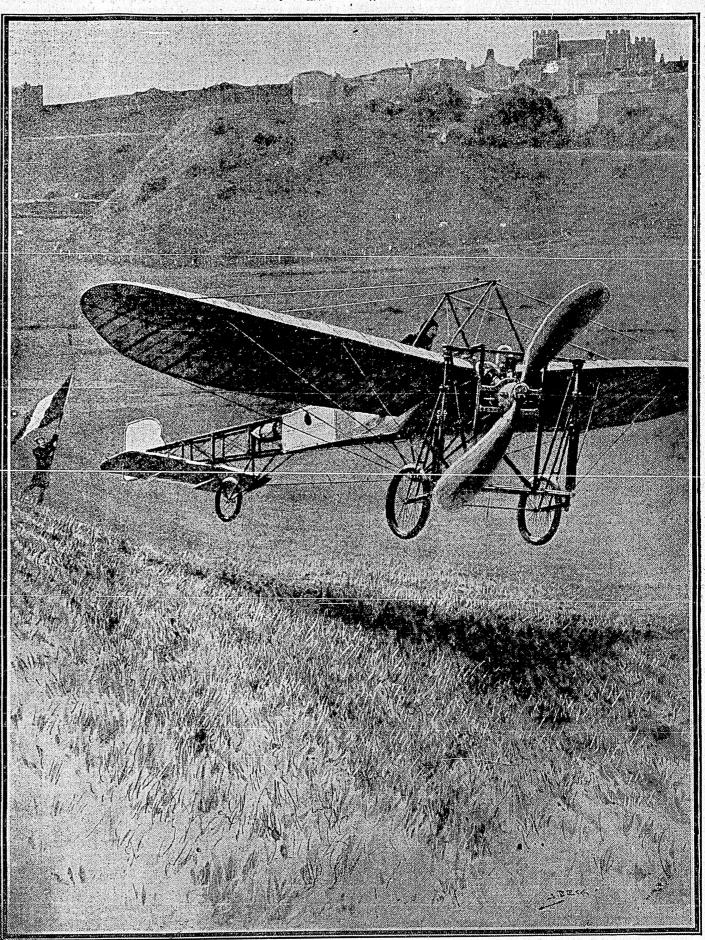


LADY HELEN GORDON-LENNOX

House during the visit of King, Queen, and Princess Victoria this week.



COTTON DOCKS OF THE SEABOARD AIR LINE AT SAVANNAH

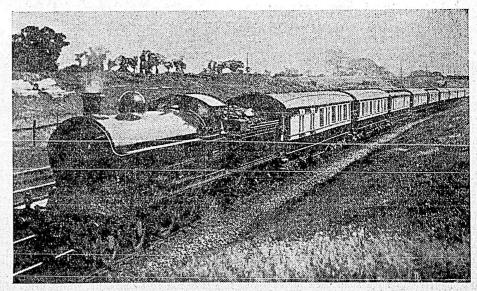


THE LANDING OF A CONQUEROR ON DOVER CLIFFS; M. BLERIOT ALIGHTING ON ENGLISH SOIL AFTER HIS CROSS-ING OF THE CHANNEL BY MONOPLANE

M. Fontaine is the French journalist who chose the landing-place for M. Bleriot and signalled its whereabouts to the daring aviator by waving a tricolor flag. As soon as he saw that M. Bleriot had seen the flag against the white face of the cliffs, M. Fontaine, still carrying the tricolor, ran as fast as he was able towards the meadow. M. Bleriot passed him, and, after circling once or twice, landed some sixty or seventy yards from him.



H. R. H. PRINCE JOHN OF WALES (From a painting by Miss Vere Temple, one of the pic-tures shown at the Royal Institute Cen-tenary Exhibition.)



INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH OF WEST COAST EXPRESS AT FULL SPEED NEAR HARROW

Photograph taken by Mr. F. C. Mackay, May 31st, 1909.

Motor Engineering Tests

By Mervyn O'Gorman, in London Times

The results of the Royal Automobile Club tests of head-lamps are not yet published, but the touring season, which is now upon us, makes the moment for such tests opportune—if for no other reason than that the inspection of a lamp or even an observation of the zone of brightness which it produces on a dark road are no guide to its merits. Moreover, it is possible for a good lamp to be so ill placed on a car as to lose some 30 per cent of its effect. Indeed, it is quite common to set the lamp solely with a view to securing the most noticeable beam of light on the road. The very diverse qualities of head-lamps, and the suitability of some optical systems to one class of country and of others to another, make it extremely difficult to generalize. A feature which must be considered in motorcar lamps, whether acetylene or electric, in which they differ from naval and military projectors, is the relative size of the source of light compared to the allowable size of mirror. It is so valuable to obtain a small relative size flame that the employment of large reflectors, and therefore of course of larger lamps, is increasing rapidly. It is as well to remember that it is by no means necessary al-ways to employ so large a burner as is sold with large lamps. Another point which experience shows is not sufficiently appreciated by makers or users is the common defect of "back reflections" from a lamp. When driving with one's attention concentrated on the two sides of the road at a distance of about 30 yards ahead of the lamp (where the illumina-tion may be about one-sixth to one-third of a candle foot with a normal lamp) much loss of effect results from the stray reflections which fall on the driver's face through the ventilation holes of the lamp. Such stray beams may easily exceed one-sixth to one-third of a candle foot, and the utility for driving purposes of the main light beam is thereby substantially diminished, for the iris is prevented from dilating by the stray reflections. If such "back reflections" are truly reflections and not direct beams shining through chinks, they can be cured with great ease with lamp-Those beams which arise from the side-lamps and shine on to some polished metal part such as the water filler or a brightly varnished part such as a mudguard are less easy to obviate. Few owners will have the courage to paint these parts a dead black locally. For similar reasons, if a side-lamp has a red glass in the back it must be very obscure In matters of this sort the electric sidelights have a great advantage, for the side-lamps can be switched out when the headlights are required without a moment's loss of time. On the other hand, for distant touring, where the difficulty of getting batteries recharged or repaired may be considerable, it is of great advantage to have all electric lamps

While the use of large lamps gains in popularity, it is just as well not to lose sight of the question of weight. The number of sundries carried on a car is so great that, provided care be taken not to sacrifice efficiency, smallness of weight may be looked upon as one of the cardinal advantages. If we take a pair of head-lamps of about 7-inch aperture as being a small size that will allow of comfortable nightwork with a car of from 20 Royal Automobile Club rating upwards, we find that the lamp equipment weighs, with charged generator and lamp brackets, about 75 pounds, though with care it is not impossible to reduce this to about one half. For town dwellers with whom night work will not form the chief feature of the driving, electric head-lamps, together with an adequate battery for eight hours light, need not be any heavier than the acetylene equivalent, but it would be unwise to be equipped in this manner without having on board a small acetylene generator, such as is made for motor cycles, if there is any chance of one requiring light for more than two nights beyond the districts where batteries are easily recharged. It is because of this that a number of ingenious systems of charging the battery by a dynamo carried on board the car and driven by the engine have been evolved. At present such electric genof consideral weighing not less than from 25 pounds to 40 pounds. This size of generator will run the head-lamps at night without independent re-charging of the battery, and are useful when there is no considerable interval of daylight running of the car during which the batteries might be recharged when the lamps are out. The ordinary user, however, does not make a practice of night journeys without intermediate daylight running, and for many purposes the cheaper price and smaller weight of a gen-erator weighing not more than about 14 pounds, and capable of being fixed under the bonnet, and driven in the way the fan is driven, would be of considerable advantage. In any such electric system economy of wear and tear should be considered, and means should be provided for unclutching the dynamo during the distance which may be covered without any charging of batteries being needed. All the systems require a good automatic switch with cells controlled by the voltage of the dynamo terminals.

adaptable to two illuminants.

Where a motorist has obtained such complete confidence in the reliability of his electric light as to have abandoned all alternatives, he will be able to find electric lamps in the market of exceedingly light weight, in which the tarnishing of the mirrors is avoided by the simple process of enclosing the lamp in a completely air-tight and therefore dust-tight manner, which is impossible where any type of flame is employed. When reflectors are rendered untarnishable in this way, the necessity for the Mangin type of lens mirror which now so popular becomes less apparent. Nevertheless, it does not seem to be practicable at present to obtain a metal reflector shaped with anything like the optical accuracy obtained by grinding the glass mirror. The question arises whether, in view of the large size of the source of light and the consequent impossibility of properly using the focussing properties of a good mirror, it is worth while to continue to use such lens mirrors when the tarnishing difficulty has been overcome. At present many motorists who adopt electric lamps will probably think it worth while to use a lamp allowing acetylene on an emergency for head-lamps and paraffin for side-lamps. It may be noted that if the paraffin side-lamp is not in constant use it is impera-

the dust and to prevent incrustation of the

The question has often been asked whether it is not worth while on the score of economy to use a small lamp and a large burner with substantial advantage. The answer is in the negative. The luminosity of the acetylene ace, and the employment of a large burner, The luminous parts added round the

The Power of His Name

(From the Churchman)

President Eliot's outline is remarkably sugestive of the religious system of the eighteenth century fathered by the English deists. It contains, too, some of Voltaire's religiosity n those serious moments when he wished to mpress upon the world that he was something more than a mocker at religion. If President Eliot can succeed in putting any kind of life and vigor into these fragments of eighteenth century rationalism, he will at least have surpassed all historic precedents and overcome serious obstacles in the present social conditions of mankind. Even the French Revolutionists, with all the machinery of the Terror behind them, could not force an artificial system of religion on a people far from blindly loyal to the Gallican church of the old regime. It may be thought a far cry back to such remote examples, but Dr. Eliot's Church of culture seems likely to be as unrealizable as ever Comte's Church of Science was. Every principle of any value in this programme for a new religion, and it does contain not a few,

should secure generous approval and sympathy. The question is, where the driving force is to come from to put these excellent principles into action. The love of God and the service of man are the highest of ideals. But such ideals are not incompatible with even lower types of religion, as President Eliot must know from his knowledge of the great characters of antiquity. The question before the world is to bring mankind as a whole up to the standard of those exceptionally endowed natures who have lived, worked and died for their fellow-

Now Christianity stands for a great spiritual democracy. In this is the hopefulness of the future outlook for the Christian world and also for that non-Christian world which is today being brought strikingly and in so many ways under the influence of the religion of the Cross. The idea of a sudden break or cataclysm such as that foreshadowed in President Eliou's new religion is entirely out of harmony with the results of that study of comparative religion which is being so eagerly prosecuted in every country. It tells us of the victories won by Christianity because of its ability to assimilate the various religious elements already existing in mankind. Religions are not produced mechanically. They grow up naturally and organically. Wherever they have been successful they have a broad social foundation for this growth. No coterie of educated men, however generous their aspirations, have produced a religion, any more than they have produced a State.

There will be, President Eliot tells us, in his new religion no deification of remarkable human beings. This is a delicate but not a frank way of saying that the honor now paid to our Lord by those who accept him as their leader because he incorporates all the highest ideals of character, all the greatest achievements of conduct, will disappear in the drab atmosphere of the new religion. We cannot believe that any such disloyalty to the deepest principles in man's nature will ever be realized. The intellectual forms in which reverence to Christ is expressed are in themselves not essential. The Arab, the African and the Hindoo may think in different forms of the divine nature. But as the name of Christ becomes known, and as his followers realize his purpose for making the world one common brotherhood, his absolute position as the revealer of God and the revealer of man is likely to be more intensely realized. Indeed it is lainly recognized at the present time that though interest in theological systems has declined, the influence of great personalities is greater than it ever was. There is a wide-spread desire for leadership, a conviction that mere verbal declarations are unsatisfying. So arises the common indifference toward church organizations which seem to live for formulas and to care so little for life.

The new religion will still be the religion of Christ. His name stands as the symbol and the cause of human progress. The churches just because they are called by his name, can treat their own past with boldness, they can tolerate frank criticism, they can recognize how their proper work has been frustrated by their errors and weaknesses. But no social observer who ignores the tremendous spiritual vitality in Christian organizations, even as they show it in the artificial restraints of the pres-

ent day, can be trusted to outline a scheme for a new religion which fails to take account of Christ and would look upon his leadership as unessential. Every institution of the present days speaks of forward progress, of social amelioration, of the obligation to make the standards of public and business life respond to the demands of a greater and more en-lightened morality. But all of this tells really of the extension of Christ's kingdom. It is in the power of his name and in homage to his person that the great social movements of the day will be carried on and will achieve their The Bee Went Out Swanking. The American verb "to swank" had quite a

remarkable exemplification in a Liverpool Council school. A young lady teacher of the infants' department, exercising her pupils on the economies of the beehive, had successfully disposed of the working bees and the drones in regard to their very contrasting attribute of provident and meritorious industry on the one hand and incorrigible laziness and thriftlessness on the other. Pro-ceeding to deal with the head of the apine es-tablishment the teacher said: "And now, can anyone tell me about the queen bee and what is her work in the hive?" The answer came is her work in the hive?" The answer came with unexpected promptitude from a very little fellow, who said: "She goes swanking

Had Only Two Faults.

To the many horse-dealing stories which have somewhat enlivened the long drawnout Irish libel case may be added this one. The buyer had captured the horse cheaply and after paying his money asked the seller

what really was the matter with the steed.

"Oh, he'd be a perfect animal if it wasn't for two faults," was the reply. "One is," he added, "that when he's in a field it's very hard to catch him."

"That's nothing," said the happy purchas-"I always keep my horse in the stable. And the other?"

The seller looked wise. "T'other is," he said, "that when you 'ave caught him, he ain't wuth a cuss."



A BEAUTIFUL DINNER GOWN

Simplicity is the leading characteristic of the new evening gowns, but the materials must be of the choicest description, and a very graceful style which would display beautiful antique lace to the best advantage is shown in "Findeville's" original sketch. The foundation is of soft rose-pink satin, with a panel of creamy guipure lace at one side of the skirt only, and the corsage has shoulder straps and small sleeves en suite, lightly draped round

the decolletage with folds of black tulle; these extend into a long sash at the side, hanging down from the centre of the back to the hem of the skirt, where the ends are knotted to-gether with tassels. The graceful draperies are formed of soft pink ninon.
Another effective combination could be

acnieved with a foundation of thin gold tinsel gauze, with a panel of fine Irish crochet lace and draperies of soft white transparent net. or the idea might be carried out with a panel of finely-jetted net over soft white satin, with

draperies of black net.

Crepe de Chine would also drape, becomingly in this style, and if real lace is not available, some of the good imitation laces which are now made from artistic specimens in the museums might be substituted. Choice embroideries in silk or tinsel threads could also be used instead of lace for the panels, or net spangled with mother-o'-pearl sequins and small iridescent beads, so the style could be carried out in an infinite variety of materials and various combinations of color.

LUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

(By Richard L. Pocock.)

McNab's Creek, situated about half-way up Howe Sound, some few miles from Vancouver, has left a good many pleasant recollections in the writer's mind, recollections concerning good fish caught in good company, than which there can be few pleasanter to a good angler. Among the days recalled to mind there stands out one which, apart from the fine basket it yielded, was noteworthy from the light it seemed to shed on the nature and character of the kind of coast fishing stream of which McNab's is a very typical ex-

There has been many a good story written of the bigger and better known rivers of this British Columbia coast, but there has been perhaps too little said about the kind of fishing of which McNab's Creek is typical.

The great drawback to fishing expeditions pure and simple to some of our waters of world-wide repute is that, although the fish are numerous and the making of a large catch is comparatively easy, there is often a difficulty about the disposal of the catch, so that the angler is bound to either fish very intermittently or else return the greater portion of his catch.

All along the coast there are numerous creeks fed from the mountains, which, for a short distance from the salt water, run through comparatively level country, and consequently afford a pleasing variety of pools and riffles and the sort of water beloved of trout and their human enemies, the fisher-The coast mountains being almost invariably steep and abrupt, this kind of fishing water varies very considerably with the rainfall and the time of year. What is a rushing torrent down the mountain side one week may be a nearly dry channel the next, and vice The fishable water of these creeks is of course limited to the short stretch near the mouth, which varies in different cases from a few miles to a few hundred feet, but in every creek that enters the sea on the coast, at some time or other there is a possibility of catching Maybe some of these streams will be of so abrupt a descent from mountain peak to salt-chuck that there will be but one or two pools just near the mouth where fish can lie and be caught by the fly of the fisherman, and a few casts may exhaust their possibilities. Others again will have enough fishable water to last a party of anglers for a much longer period at a stretch.

McNab's is one of the larger of these coast creeks; though not big enough to be dignified with the name of river, it yet is big enough to hold a lot of nice fish at times, and the lower reaches are fishable for several miles before the angler hits the canon, where begins a succession of falls.

One day, a good many years ago now, an enthusiastic fishing friend "discovered" Mc-Nab's and imparted his discovery to the writer, with much mystery and enjoining se-Being out on a cruise in his yacht, he had chanced to anchor off the mouth of this creek, and, as a matter of course, seeing

the fishy look of the location, had put it to the test, with the result that he returned to Vancouver with a splendid basket of fine fresh-run trout; as soon as an opportunity offered he took the writer up to his new-found preserve with the repeated assurance that there was sure to be a good catch as the re-

sult of our joint efforts.

The anchor was dropped after a slow voyage from Vancouver with a lazy man's breeze on a warm summer's day in the beautiful little land-locked bay at the mouth of the creek and a conifortable camp made ashore. Early in the morning a start was made, wading up the bed of the stream, and pools and riffles were searched and covered with Zulus and Coachmen and "various" without any tangible result, much to the chagrin of the guide, philosopher and friend who had brought his disciple to the chosen spot. Excuses and explanations were numerous, but the fact remained that, if the fish were there, they would not bite, and for all we could see (and the water was clear as glass) they were not there. The true explanation was of course obvious to anyone who knows the nature of these coast creeks and is by way of being a fisherman. In the interval between the discovery of the stream and our second visit thereto there had been a spell of warm weather, which had gradually become warmer, until it was sultry, to say the least of it. The creek had fallen to a very low level, as these creeks will in a very short time once the snow water ceases to be a factor, the water was clear as gin and, if the fish were there, they could see at a distance the difference between our artificial flies and the actual tit-bit of real insect which might have tempted them from the lazy enjoyment of dolce far niente. The discoverer insisted that if we pushed on to the canon we were bound to catch some in the pool below the falls. The very words, "the pool below the falls," would be sufficient to entice any fisherman to further effort at any time, and we duly plodded on full of hope and empty of fish.

Eventually we reached the falls and the pool below them, and duly flogged it with our flies to no purpose. Discoverer then tried a small spoon, and, at the first cast, we were treated to the interesting spectacle of a large trout swimming up to the spoon, examining it casually, and then retreating with a look of contempt and a provoking lack of haste to the cool retreat he had chosen for his siesta be-neath the shadow of the falling waters.

There was nothing for it but resignation kindness of heart, and many are the stories that are told of his geniality. Not long ago, and lunch and then a pipe, and afterwards a

all of fishing to fish, and there are compensations in the scent of the cedar and the pleasant music of the streams to the man of philosophic temperament—and a philosophic temperament is a very necessary thing sometimes to the fisherman.

There came a rude awakening to the after-lunch nap. While we slept, the weather god had taken a sudden notion to put an end to the spell of sultry weather, and the sky had become overcast with heavy black clouds, which had speedily burst. Here was a transformation scene indeed, a chilliness succeeded to the former heat, and the first impulse was to put the best foot forward back to camp. The rain came down in a solid sheet, and, seeing that we were in for a drenching anythere seemed no good reason why we should not try if the change in weather had not also brought about a change in the mood of the fish.

At the first pool Discoverer had a rise, and duly landed a fine fish of about a pound From there to the next pool quite a step, and as we proceeded slowly in the bed of the stream the water began to rise. At the next pool the first cast rose another goodly fish, mate to the first, and as one man played his fish, leading it down to the tail of the pool to shallow water, and was landing it gravel bank, the other was hooking another at the head of the pool. In turn in this way we landed four fish at this spot before moving down to the next, where the programme was repeated. The creels were growing heavier and heavier with a regularity which more than compensated for any early disappointment and all discomfort from the downpour was forgotten in the excitement of

By the time that we each had eight or ten good fish in our baskets, it began to dawn on us that the depth of the water in which we were wading was increasing at a very rapid and that unles we got a move on we should, before we reached the camp at the mouth, have to take to the banks and leave the water, which indeed proved to be the case even sooner than we could have believed. Where on the journey up we had walked less than ankle deep in a trickling stream was speedily a rushing torrent, and to shore we had to go whether we liked it or not. Now anyone who knows the coast knows that the banks of such a stream as this at the base of a mountain are seldom the easiest of going; there are such things as devil-clubs and other prickly shrubs, and the undergrowth is dense. Half a mile in such country in pouring rain seems like three, and it was with a very welcome sense of relief that we eventually came to the comfortable shelter of our tent and the cheerful blaze of a fire of good dry logs, which we had been careful to collect the night before, to dry our sodden clothes.

A THIEF OF A FISH

Away up in the wilds of the Boardman, Michigan, up where the "slashings" are so thick that even the fisherman does not come hrough, is the farm of Charles Harkness, a little patch of forty acres in the midst of Harkness, however, by careful atten-

A FUTURE KAISER

The German Crown Prince

with his Princess, is to visit King Edward's

Court this month, is one of the most interest-

ing of the younger European royalties. Of

course, the most conflicting statements have

been made about his character, but according

to the most reliable accounts, he is a real

"chip of the old block," and although he has

once or twice publicly gone against the wishes

of his father, he is in reality a keen upholder

of the Kaiser's policy. In appearance, the

Crown Prince looks much younger than his

meanor which is somewhat embarrassing to

real age, and he has a certain stand-offish de-

the stranger. But this apparent pride is really the result of reserve, and among his boon

companions the Prince is as affable as pos-

sible. One who knows him intimately has written of him as follows: "He will never

equal his father in initiative, but he will excel

him in calmness of temperament and the

power of repressing everything passionate in

Spartan Training

of power, the Kaiser has always been a wise

father, and his sons have been brought up with

an almost Spartan training. Some time ago

the Crown Prince became a junior clerk in one

of the departments of the Ministry of the In-

terior, and worked the usual amount of hours

every day for a whole year. Even after office

hours he was not free, for he had to take home

a case of documents to study every evening,

and sometimes was kept working far into the

night. There is an old-established tradition

that every Hohenzollern Prince shall learn

some kind of handicraft, and the Crown Prince

chose turning, at which art he is remarkably

oughly, and not content with attending lec-

tures on this subject, he has undergone a prac-

tical course in one of the leading German en-

among the Germans, principally owing to his

Prince William is immensely popular

Engineering, too, he has studied thor-

In spite of his autocratic nature and love

his nature.

gineering works.

The German Crown Prince William, who,

this piece of land, and every season previous to this has marketed a large quantity of strawberries. These berries are of the best quality, large and luscious, and always bring fancy prices, so when he only showed up with a few crates this year questions began to be And this is what Harkness said:

"I raise them berries on a sandy stretch down near the river. It's sheltered from the frosts and the winds, and the berries almost burst themselves growing. Say, early this spring those vines were so covered that you could hardly see the leaves-that's rightand these is all I got left. What's the reason? I'll tell you; it's that darned cross eyed rainbow trout, that's what it is. I'd like to ram a pitchfork through him, and I will, too,

"You see, it's like this. As I said before, my patch is alongside the river and had lots One day I began missing them, and as they were just getting ripe I couldn't understand the cause. I knew it wasn't kids, because there is no kids up here in the wilderness, and if there was I would have seen Then the tracks didn't look like kid tracks nor animile tracks nor bird's tracks, and I was sure puzzled.

Caught in the Act.

'One evening, just when I made up my mind that I'd have to pick the berries green if I wanted any, because all the ripe ones kept going, I was sitting on the porch smoking my pipe, when I seen a big trout jump up into the air and land right in my berry I couldn't imagine what was wrong, and started on a run down there, and there was a rainbow trout eating the strawberries.

"I got up to him before he saw me, but ust as I was about to grab him he got wise that I was on hand, and as he looked into my face I saw that the sun of a gun was cross The sight of a cross eyed fish so rattled me that all I could do was to stand there, with my mouth open, and I was so paralyzed that when he gave a little wriggle and hoisted himself on his fins and sailed back into the stream again I just stool there, with my mouth open so long that my jaws ached for an hour afterward.

"After he had went I walked up and made an examination. The cross eved brute, in the minute or so he had been there, had stripped the ripe berries off three plants, and then I knowed where my berries had gone

"The next night I hid in the brush with my shotgun, making up my mind that I would fill him so full of lead that when he started to leap he'd be like Mark Twain's frog, but never a sign of him did I see. thought he was afraid to come out, but I'll bet my best reel against a canoe pole that he was laying in the pool laughing at me.

"'I'll have berries to take to town tomorrow,' thinks I, as I goes to bed, but when I gets up in the morning not only all the ripe berries was gone, but a lot of the best plants was busted, as though somebody had walked That cross eyed fish had come in the morning and got ahead of me again.

Brought All To the Feast

for instance, he was visiting a somewhat re-

mote part of his father's dominions, and en-

tered a postoffice one day to buy some stamps.

The postmaster, who was quite unaware of

his identity, began to grumble loudly at the

large amount of extra work a royal visit oc-casioned the postal authorities. "But surely

replied the postmaster. "There is a lot of sort-

ing to do, and heavy bags of letters to be car-

ried up to the Castle, and not one penny extra do we get." The Crown Prince left without

saying who he was; but the very same after-

noon he again visited the postoffice, but this

time he was in uniform and with a suite, also

in gorgeous attire. The postmaster was dum-

founded, but the Prince reassured him. "Do not be alarmed," he said, with a smile. "We

have all come for our own letters, to save you

A Curious Scrap-Book

sand pages of adverse newspaper criticisms of himself. On the title page is inscribed, "I hope I am not like this," and the volume con-

tains many marginal notes of regret and coun-

ter criticism in its owner's own handwriting.

Prince William's former unpopularity was due

to his impulsive boyish nature, which fre-

quently got him into scrapes, but since his

marriage he has quite changed, and has sober-

ed down into a staid young man. Indeed, the good effect upon him of the Crown Princess

has been remarkable, and she is even more

popular among her future subjects than is her

husband. A remark she made on her marriage

has stuck in the people's memory. "I am not a bit clever," she said, "but I can bake bread,

cook a dinner, and keep house."
Unlike his father, Prince William is not

dent. Latterly he has succumbed to the fas-

cination of the flying machine, and has ac-

companied Count Zeppelin on his aeroplane.

That the Prince was not always as popular as he is today is evidenced from the scrap-book which he keeps containing over a thou-

sending them to the Castle."

you are paid for it?" asked the Prince.

"I thought two could play at that, so the

next day I hid in the brush just before day-light and waited, and then-dog gone my cats!—I didn't get him, but I saw something that made me forget all my strawberries. I hadn't been there over three minutes before the big boy jumped out into the patch; but he had no sooner hit than he jumped back

again.
"He's saw me,' I thought, and was about to come out, when 'plump,' and he lit there again, and this time he was followed by a trout as big as himself. The second one trout as big as himself. The second one stayed in the patch and got busy, but the cross eyed boy went back in again and kept moving around in the water, and as it got lighter I seen that that side of the river was alive with trout—rainbows, speckled ones,

German brown and all kinds.
"The cross eyed rainbow was circulating among them, giving them some sort of directions, and all at once the whole bunch disappeared, only to come toward the shore with a rush and about half of them leaped and lit in the strawberry patch. the little ones didn't make it, and as they went back and came forward again I saw that the old cross eyed and some of the other big ones were pushing them so they'd get up speed, and they all got there that time, the big ones coming last.

The night had been hot and there was lots of red berries, but I had a scheme in my head, so I laid low and watched them get back in the river again, it being easy for the little ones, as all they had to do was to flop toward the bank and then hop in.

But the Leader Escaped

"I didn't show myself and all that day I was busy rigging up a scheme. As soon as was dark that night I stretched an old seine with a pretty wide mesh and hung it along that patch so that the river side was protected. Then I went to bed and took a good snooze, being tired.

'It was broad daylight when I awakened, and when I got down to the river the blamedest sight met my eyes that I ever saw, the net being one wriggling mass of trout, all of them drunk on oxygen, and, while they were dying, kicking up all kinds of didoes. I looked over the bunch and old cross eyed wasn't among them, but as I stepped back I seen him among the strawberries, looking all tired out and not eating, but laying there as though he was all in.
"I was eager to get hold of the cuss after

all the worry and trouble he had caused me, so I came up and reached for him, but those cross eyes fooled me, as he didn't jump the way he was looking and consequently went past me. I was looking pretty mad myself, and must have scared him, for he jumped so hard that he went clean over that net and lit into the river.

No, I haven't seen him since, but there has been something sucking the eggs and milking the cows, and last night \$1.75 disappeared out of my britches pocket, and I'll bet \$5 that it was him that done it."-Montreal Star.

A HALF-HOUR WITH A BIG TROUT

This last August a bit of luck came to me and entailed a struggle with a large trout in

Jemtland such as I have not experienced since my salmon days. One hot morning my brother and I started out for a bit of duck shooting, each coasting in flat-bottomed punts the thick reeds and spear which lined ne margin of the river for some two miles This extent of water lay between the succession of boulder-strewn rapids which formed the upper river and a heavy fall, better known to us as the lower suck. these two portions the waters glided with a scarcely perceptible stream until nearing the

At the last moment before starting my brother threw a stiff trolling rod into my This rod carried on its reel 120 yards of stout line. Seeing this, I took a couple of minnows out of their bottle, likewise an Archer spinner of the smallest. We killed a few head of wildfowl and eventually went ashore above this suck to "bange," which colonial term means a rest; in this case cooking coffee, taking lunch, and reading the papers might have amplified the term. This favorite camping place was immediately above the foss in a branch of the river having its own smaller foss. Neither of these falls did we care to negotiate, excepting in a special state and height of the waters.

ittle lad who was managing my punt to paddle slowly along the lip of the large foss, keeping, however, well out of the suck. Spinning over a deep hole at one side of this and some ten yards from the first of the broken water, the line was suddenly held "Doubtless a snag" was my thought, so I gave a moderate snatch, when away tore something with a long and terrific rush up stream. Then began round No. 1. The old reel, unaccustomed to such a sudden onslaught on its interior, shrieked, yelled, and growled as if possessed; yard after yard flew The boy behaved nobly, pulling for If he had not done so something would have parted, for before the first lull came some eight or ten yards only remained on the reel. Recovering a good bit of line the effect of a strain roused the demon below in unwonted fashion.

Having refreshed, I put off and told the

Round No. 2 consisted of a heavy rush across, and luckily rather up stream. fear was that he might, contrary to the usual tactics of big fish, take the foss, when 'all vould have soon been o'er," but he fought fair. Presently, getting another pull on him, I brought him slowly towards our camp. Thus was the stern of the punt turned towards the fish, but the dodge of gently urging him towards shallower water caused this grand fighter to become furious. In round No. 3 he strenuous rushes he had already undertaken seemed to impart new strength into his body and evidently having found his second "wind," he turned him about. Now the boy showed his mettle, too, as he had to back the square stern of the punt against stream, which act he accomplished with speed and vigour.

Then I sent forth a yelll, both to let off steam and to inform others that I had something on. This woke them up, for a voice from the woods sang out, "What the dickens are you doing?" Utterly breathless, and having to keep my eyes fixed on the gear, I Another long rush ended in my turning and keeping him this time with his nose the right way. The other boat was now approaching as we began to shoal the water, getting into 3 feet on a rocky bottom. My brother was now rowed up alongside. Get him to a short stay," he said. As in halibut fishing, the two boats were touching.

The knockout. We could see the fish turning on his side. Here was help indeed, for I could never have lifted fish and net with the left arm. My brother slipped the hoop under and lifted him into the punt, and, before giving more than a glance at the fish, rendered first aid to the angler, who was shaking as with an ague and bathed in perspiration, in the shape of a stiff nobbler of brandy. The trout was a grand cock fish of exactly 111/2 bs., fat and thick to the tail. He was hooked in the right pectoral fin; two of the tiny triangles had stripped out of the web, whilst one hook only of the first one had held, but that one was so buried in the fleshy nob at the root of the fin that it was some time before we could cut it out. That fish afforded our house party many meals of rich salmon-colored flesh. It was a close thing that capture, but a better fight I never had with a trout.—E. B. Kennedy in the Field.

LOIE FULLER'S NEW DANCES

The irrepressible La Loie is again to the fore with some symphonic dances, something entirely new, among which she includes a novel version of Salome. "In this character she dances with shimmering flowers scarves, and her fingers seeming to make pearls trickle all over her body. All at once she is a peacock, which spreads its tail and then lets its feathers fall so that it may spread them again. charms the serpents who pose before her, meanwhile caressing their supple forms, which now become rigid. Again she is a magician, and holds at the ends of her fingers an unearthly fire which at once becomes a source of sup-

she proposes to give by her pupils at the Metropolitan Opera will be more "natural," more spontaneous and individual than any with which the public is familiar; graceful move-ments, fanciful lighting and beautiful music, all of which will create a new art unknown in America. As Whistler called his pictures "nocturnes" and "harmonics," so Miss Fuller calls the new commingling of the arts which

To make a complete picture it is necessary to have a symphony orchestra, specially designed lamps handled by trained operators, a stage hung with white and black velvet curtains. Piano provided with a dumb keyboard connected by wires with various electric lights, and finally La Loie or one of her pupils give the signals to the electricians. These signals are conveyed by pressing the keys, and in response, soft and varied coloured lights corresponding to the rhythms and characteristics of the music played by the orchestra are seen slowly to appear upon the background. The result is described as a moving symphony in

very devoted to sport. He prefers recreations of a quiet character, and is a great reader of books. He is very musical, and plays the violin very well indeed, while he is fond ot writing verses and composing short essays. But perhaps his favorite hobby is motoring, and he has more than once figured in an acci-

"I will go to Aunt Maria's, mother," said Bessie.

ernatural light, as she plays with the flames." According to "La Loie," the dances which

she illustrates "The Orchestration of Light."

One day, when the holidays were approaching, Bessie's mother said to her, "Will you go to your Aunt Jane's or your Aunt Maria's for your holidays."

"Why?" said her mother.
"Because," answered Bessie, "she always keeps the tarts on the bottom shelf."

HUNTING REGULATIONS AND CROAKERS.

Every time anyone advances a proposition for the better regulation of hunting by the enactment and enforcement of game laws a dozen croakers are heard, raising their voices in opposition. The world is full of theorists-fortunately there are facts enough to prove whether a certain thing advocated is good or

As everyone knows who has given the subject thought, the sports of the field and forest bring untold revenue to the State that so conserves its wild life as to make sport possible. It has been calculated that 250,000 tourists visit Maine every year for sport and receation midst nature's wilds where game and fish abound, and they leave in the state fully \$25,-000,000 annually. Other states could receive proportionate revenue if they would see to the propagation of game and fish, and protect it during breeding and maturing seasons.—American Field,

Prince Ito's administration in Korea was a failure. That is our Japanese opinion. It seems to us that even the prince himself cannot but admit his too-large expectation at the outset of his new work as resident-general, of which he only realized the one-hundredth part. For some time there has been no other way but his retirement from the office, as it seemed to us, which might give our Korean matter a fresh start, and some chance for a stronger However, I am not going to say that Baron Sone, who was promoted to the present office from the vice resident generalship, is a better man than Prince Ito. In fact there is no other statesman like the prince, at once sagacious and strategic and with a great experience behind him, the most important person at the nation's critical moment; but he lacks persistence in his undertaking, and has no dash to blow hard when it is necessary; in one word, he is weak. We have only to look up to heaven and heave a deep sigh for our shortness of men of ability and tact. And our goal is still a long way off indeed in regard to the Korean matter. Indeed there are those who declare that it has never stepped forward any nore than before the Russia-Japan war, though it may not be worse. But you must re-member that Korea was the main thing for which we went to move such great armies in battle, and today, you might say, we are up to ur ears in such tremendous national debts. What is the real crop of Prince Ito's four years' administration? It might be more proper to ask what we have gained during the last four years. Indeed, Korea is a hard case.

The Error of Being "Civilized" It is almost surprising to us to hear that no small eulogy is sung here and there over Prince Ito in the Western countries. However, that is nothing strange; what the Prince was mostly afraid of was the foreign criticism; o meet a favorable reception abroad was one of the great points of his Korean programme, which, as it seems to us, was the only one thing he fairly well realized. On the other had, how much we had to lose to satisfy his vain glory of civilized policy, as we bluntly put it. There is no question that he is the most civilized Japanese statesman (admitting we have some who carry the standard of barbarism, as you might say, singular militarism), who endeavors to transcend above the other, men of the time, and place himself on an equal level with the Western statesmen. It goes without saying that he counts everything from the so-called foreign basis. His policy is always built on his great ideal which will be touched and modified in practice, but only to such a degree as not to imperil his reputation as a civilized statesman. It is from this reason hat he met Korea from the outset with a gentle and peaceful sort of policy. And it was his ideal to reap the crop without spoiling his name, even when he had to deal with the Korean emperor's secret messenger later on, which at once stirred our Eastern sky. When the emperor's abdication and the formation of the new treaty were looked upon only as a natural course by the Powers and foreigners, except a few people like Herbert, he must have been greatly satisfied at that time. Doubtless his ideal is splendid; but it is perfectly sad to see it turning, when applied to Korea, as if it were gold money to a cat, as we have in our saying. His so-called civilized policy became a beautiful phrase of "proper leading and good development," turned to the "issuing of new splendid laws like falling rain," and made him declare the "equality of Koreans and Japanese, the perfect impartiality or, in Japanese words, "Isshi Dojin Shugi." And again he brought out: "Let us leave the name, and reap the true crop of substance." It seemed to us that all of them were failures. It is not only he cynics who say that his failures blossomed from his proud civilized policy. many reasons to believe that it was impossible him to understand the real characters which were the crystalization of complexity against Prince Ito's simplicity. He was simple; then it was natural for him to be a dogmatist. It has been said that his policy was set on the Korean standard by many home critics; but I think it is more true to say it was nothing but "Jiko Honi" or Himself standard. dom, which, however, are wonderful; but from such a self sufficiency he did not even try to study and understand the true state and character of Korea and the Koreans. While his policy was excellent, and its use even not uningenious, as we admit to some extent, the results he has presented amount almost to noth-

The Koreans Quick to 'Work" Ito

It is sad to see the Korean's slighting attitude towards the resident-generalship already for some long time. It is their keen instinct to catch one's characteristic weakness; it is their only forte if they have any. They saw that Prince Ito was too inclined to indulge in a vain show, as in fact plying between Tokio and Seoul with imposing air and grand pro-cession of his own; they saw that he was only too happy to talk on his ideal and of justice and humanity to anyone who happened to be in sight; they saw that he was rather ignorant of the real condition, and had been betrayed by some Koreans whom he trusted; they saw that he did not think much about the enforcement of the new laws which he planted. They saw that he looked upon the Korean Imperial House with the greatest circumspection, and even sought her goodwill; they saw that he treated his staff as if they were only kids, and on the other hand every ideeigner (including

missionaries) with the utmost respect; what they saw every day only made them look down upon him. They have not, of course, any critical view toward his general policy; but as I said before, their strong instinct which had been trained since the beginning of Korean history is quick and ready to form their own idea how to meet with a stronger person or country. I dare say that they, from the late emperor above to the common people below, are endowed with such a characteristic; indeed, this characteristic has made them able to sustain their country. And again this characteristic made them think Prince Ito was rather an easy person to handle.

If he had sat firm like a rock at the resident-general office throughout the year, without any interruption, it would have been unown crown prince. It is said in one of the Japanese proverbs that, "too much spoileth, too little is nothing." We are sure that his so-called Kaiju-saku or to-tame-Koreans policy went too far indeed. We are not going to say that Korea should be treated as if she were a subject state. Not at all. The most important point is to raise the real merit of the Japanese administration; and that is the natural mea-

The writer of this article remembers it was soon after the Russia-Japan War when he interviewed him at Oiso, his country house, He appeared then to be almost irresistably high-spirited, and even hinted that "Chimi moryo" or evil spirits of mountains and rivers in Korea would hide their own forms at once under the flag of the resident general, and the great repute he had carned at home or abroad would be sufficient to pacify Korea upon the short-est notice. I believed he could as he believed himself. However, he did not take much time to discover that the whole matter was not so easy as he expected, but on the contrary, extremely difficult, and in some meaning quite complicated. It were better for him and Ja-

Five hundred years ago it would have been called witchcraft. Today it is called applied science, and all sorts of people who would once have been burnt at the stake are being encouraged to pass examinations in it.

Do not think our improved attitude toward black magic is altogether to be attributed to modern enlightenment; some of it is probably due to a change in the character of the black magic. If mediaeval witches had shown more tact in their scientific researches and had directed these towards a better understanding of the dinner they had to cook, they would certainly have been left in peace to satisfy such a laudable and womanly desire for knowledge. Unfortunately, they wasted so much time in trying to find the component parts of immorality that it has been

suggestive of summer sales: "What are the economic reasons for the prevalence of 'fashion' in modern society?" The old-fashioned person, however, would scarcely have time to enjoy this touch of apparent frivolity before meeting with stern economics once more in the question that immediately follows on the inequality in the wages of men

The technical ring in the title "Sanitary cience and Applied Hygiene" is naturally justified in the theoretical paper set on the subject, and, reading it, one is impressed by the knowledge required of the student on matters relating to healthy child-life, to public health legislation, to the influences of hygiene on human efficiency, besides the practical knowledge required of systems of ventilation, lighting, etc. But the applied paper on the same subject is open to the comprehen-sion even of the lay mind, and one can imagine that it might make many a householder insist upon his daughter's name being entered at once on the books of King's college. The most obdurate enemy of girls' higher educa-tion as this—"Detail the precautions to be taken to exclude flies from a house during the summer months, also the means to be adopted to destroy these insects, if they obtain admittance." Or this: "What instructions would you give on methods of food preservation to an inexperienced cook?" A whole history of modern domestic life is summed up in the latter half of this second question: "How would you endeavor to facilitate her practice of your orders?" Certainly, if the ability to do this can be acquired by the women students at King's College, none of the old fogeys should be found raising objections to the scheme, modern though it is.

One feels all this more forcibly still on turning to the practical part of the same examination. An essay required on "The chemical and physical problems insolved in the or-dinary washing of linen and flannel"—is "elbowgrease" a chemical or a physical problem, by the way?-assumes real importance when taken in connection with the two parts of the Housewifery and Laundry paper, in one of which the student is told to "prepare a scourer, a polisher, and a grease absorbent," and in the other to "wash and finish the specimen articles provided in white calico, natural wool and colored silk." And underlying the academic wording of the cookery pa-per may be found more than one important There is all the difference we know so well between a French 'ragout' and the khaki-colored production called "hash" in the two chemical conditions mentioned in the words: "Show by two processes in cookery how the nutritive constituents of a piece of meat may be (a) extracted, (b) retained." And to prepare and cook potatoes, carrots, peas and beans "by the method you consider best adapted to preserve their color, flavor and soluble constituents" seems to suggest the right chemical reason why home-made green pea soup is so rarely green and so raresoluble.

If any one of these papers can be called nore characteristic than another of the King's College scheme in its wider applica-tion it would certainly be the applied chemistry paper, dealing as it does with such details as the chemistry of vinegar and its suitability for pickling purposes, with the quality different fabrics, with the impurities in milk or washing soda, with the component parts of food substances. A visit to the laboratory during term time will confirm this. A lecturer who takes cloth stained with red ink, and begins by conveying a practical hint as to the advisability of transferring some of the stains to a piece of rag in order to experiment upon it, confirms instantly one's ancient belief that the man's place is the home. Other human touches are also apparent at such a science lecture—the final admission on the part of the lecturer, for example, that the only way to extract this particular stain is to use chemicals of a forbidden strength and to risk destroying the fabric, which is a distinct score for the average washerwoman who, without any diploma at all, has long arrived at a similar conclusion.

-Evelyn Sharp in the Manchester Guardian

No Swearing.

"My children, is it not as easy to speak a good word as a bad one?" asks an old-time minister of the gospel. Captain George Presents of Concord Massachusatts not only an cott, of Concord, Massachusetts, not only answered this question in the affirmative as far as he himself was concerned, but enforced its principle where he had command. An instance of his frankness and refinement is given by Mr. F. P. Stearns in "Sketches from Concord and Appledore." The incident occurred in the Civil War, during the first few days of the camp at the Potomac.

A cadet, freshly graduated from West Point, was directed by General M'Dowell to drill the different companies in succession. Having but slight respect for volunteers, the young man gave his orders emphasis by a plentiful use of profane language.

When he came to the Concord company, Captain Prescott, who was standing by, walked across to him and said:

"I must request you, sir, to give the orders in the plain terms of the military code, for my men do not like profanity. If you do otherwise I shall order them to march off the ground

and they will obey me and not you. The drill continued without an oath.



A Pageant of the Sea in Olden Times-The Ceremony of Blessing the Fleet

necessary to engage many Japanese high officials; there could be nothing more direct and effective than to command the Korean minisers himself, and to use them to advantage. But to meet the emergency when he might be out of Korea, and also the necessity which he could not attend to himself, he planned out the Japanese vice minister system. Here he made no-small blunder in his selection. cials to whom much power is given should be persons of ability and courage; we should like o know how such persons could stand workng gently under the Korean ministers. Trouole might be expected from the beginning. And Prince Ito, as I said before, treated these high officials with small respect, as if they were a ort of valet, you might say. How could the Korean ministers, however ingnorant and inexperienced, obey them? The Prince declared: Let us leave the name, and reap the crop of substance!" It ws a sure thing that he would

fail with his plan as he did.
I say again he was an idealist; to put his deal and policy into practice, he should have had excellent workers like the late Count Mutsu or Viscount Inoue, Viscounts Miyoji Ito, Kaneko, Suematsu, and others, who in fact made a great service before in making the Prince's history which is the most wonderful in the modern history of Japan. He went alone to Korea without those people, but carrying only Ishizuka, Kiuchi, Oka and others who, we can say, are merely third-rate officials. There is no wonder at all to see the resident-general office turning to be a training school of kuri" as we say, or petty officials. And the vulgar quarrel among them is the next and sure thing to come to as we observed. Beside, Prince Ito is a contradiction itself; why do I say it? While he declares himself to be the most civilized statesman, he performed an absolute monarchism among the Japanese offi-cials. Everybody has to obey him, not to oppose him; to be hushed, not to speak; and then gradually they grew apart from the Prince in heart. There is nothing more sad than to see their want of spiritual harmony. We have a hundred examples of incompetency of Japanese officials in the country towns, from their ignorance of the Korean language or other rea-

Here we have one phenomenon which distinguished Prince Ito's administration: that is. that he raised the Korean Imperial House to the utmost dignity which is almost amazing even to the Korean eyes. It reached the highest pitch when the present emperor accompanied the prince and made the imperial tour through his own country. And we treat the crown prince who is studying in Tokio at present with the respect and minute consider- however, must wait t ation only equalled by that we give to our, younger generation.

sons, which almost appears to be a comedy.

pan if he had come out strongly with iron hand. As he could not use his hard blow, he spent his first year as resident general almost without one thing accomplished. However, heaven was not altogether unkind to him; the opportunity flew in in the shape of the socalled Secret Messenger case, when he reached the turning point of his policy. As the crop from this greatest miscarriage on the Korean part we gained the new treaty which enlarged Japan's power as administrator, as all the naions know. We have no hesitation to declare that it was his greatest success, which, however, was followed by one equally great blun-der in the shape of the dissolution of the Korean army. There was no difficulty to carry it out as it was the time when we could over ome every obstacle; but we should say that the prince's usual carefulness had made a sad slip. One million four hundred thousand yen of expenditure only to support the army was, f course, not a light matter for Korea; and doubtless they would hinder in many ways our Korean administration. But it was too late to repent of when the matter appeared as if a menagerie were emptied, and a fox, badger or rat were given a chance to make a disturbance as in fact.

There is no question that Prince Ito's Korean administration was a failure. And at the same time, our home statesmen and people must share its responsibility. Why have they refrained from uttering criticism on the prince's administrative progress in Korea? We all know well that the severe home criticism, we might say, promoted the Formosan success to a great measure. Why did we take such a different attitude toward Korea? It is doubtless partly that we trusted in the prince's ability and experience; and we were afraid to expose the matter to the foreign countries when his failure was recognized as a fact. I believe it was his earnest desire at the beginning to make us keep quiet, not play with criticism. Beside, he is the greatest of the so-called Genro statesmen; and nearly all of the home statesmen came to the front under his assistance, and they felt obliged to act as his culogists when occasion might demand. And many other persons who stand as his opponents politically could not dare criticise his work from their personal respect or circumstances, but greatly sympathized with his courage in spite of his old age. What I wonder is many others who could speak freely and act independently kept such a silence. After all, today is not the time for the old statesmen like Prince Ito and others, whose fame and glory are well written in the past; the new work, however, must wait the hands of workers of the

left for us to apply the principles of chemistry to the daily life that we do know to be ours We think today, in fact, that an elixir of life is not nearly so necessary to our happiness as a correct knowledge of the scientific pro-cess for removing a stain from the best table-

Reflections of this sort are almost inevitable when one glances through the examination papers that have just been set to the women students at King's College, London, on the completion of their post-graduate course in home science and economics. Some Frenchman—I believe it was Jean Simon has said that it is only on the eve of a revolution that we believe a revolution to be imossible; and there seems to be some recognition of this truth in the fact that a domes-tic revolution has been gathering slowly for years without making itself apparent to more than a limited circle of reformers. One knew vaguely, perhaps, that domestic subjects in the secondary schools and other educational centres were being dignified by the name of household economics, and that their scientific basis was taken into consideration; as at Battersea Polytechnic, for instance, where, in its training school for domestic economy teachers, the bearing of science upon cookery, laundrywork, etc., was recognized to some extent as far back as 1894. But the whole extent as far back as 1894. But the whole meaning and tendency of the change lacked emphasis, I think, until the women's department of King's College conceived the idea of raising the whole subject to the standard of a degree course, and initiated the experiment just a year ago.

The historic as well as the strictly scientific point of view is apparent in the little sheaf of examination papers, which are in themselves an interesting record of this first year's work. Under the heading of "Econo-mics for the Household" are suggestive questions on the system of housekeeping in a mediaeval monastery, on the reasons why greater progress has been made during recent years in industrial machinery than in cooking or cleaning appliances, on the effect of what is called the industrial revolution on the organization of the home, and so on. The students are required to write an essay on household expenditure in the middle classes, and to draw up a budget for the apportionment of an income of £400 a year, this being "earned by work which causes considerable nervous exhaustion." The old-fashioned person would be surprised, perhaps, to find in the midst of all this erudition two questions dealing with what would once have been considered the only set of interests proper to women. Here is one of them: "What do you consider the causes of the unpopularity of





Tomorrow you will all be back at school. The editor wishes every boy and girl a happy and successful year. Holidays are fine things. But this is a world where all must work. To learn to do your share of the world's work in the very best way is what you are in school for. You are very fortunate in having, many helps to do this which children fifty or even twenty-five years ago did not possess. Make the very most of them.

ost of them. Won't some of you write and tell ne readers of the Children's Page how ou spent your holiday?

You. spent your holiday?

A very distinguished visitor to Vietoria last week was Judge Lindsey, of Denyer, Col. This man has became famous because he has made thousands of bad boys in Denyer who would, but for him, have been thieves and robbers and, perhaps, murderers, good, honest men. Yet this man whom the boys love is not wonderful looking. You would not notice him in a crowd. Even when you listen to him you wonder how he has so much ower over the boys. Perhaps it is because he feels and acts as if boys were the most important things in the whole world. If the boys believed this how differently many of them would act.

Pictures of the little Shah of Persia have been in many of the papers. He is a fine looking boy. But he is not happy. He, of course, has no real powers. Indeed, the real rulers of Persia are now England and Russia. The Persians will not be allowed to fight

While the empire of Turkey and the kingdom of Spain seem in danger of falling to pieces work of a different and very wonderful kind is going on in Great Britain.

Tomorrow you will all be back at school. The editor wishes every boy and girl a happy and successful year. Holidays are fine things. But this is the king proves when he grows up to be a very wise and strong man will be a king only in name! As it is the only thing his new position has Holidays are fine things. But this is a world where all must work. To learn to do your share of the world's work

ing with the parents whom he loves dearly.

While war is threatening on the east of the Mediterranean. It is going on in the West. The Moors are besleging the Spanish garrison at Melilla and Spanish gun-boats with supplies are crossing the Straits to relieve their countrymen. The storm that rose so suddenly in Spain seems to have died away. It may be that those Spaniards who were discontented with the Government feel that even though they do not want war Spanish soldiers must be saved from the danger of being cut to pieces by the brave but flerce tribes that surround them. It is said that many of the rebels have fled from Barcetona.

China and Japan are not good friends. The Japanese claim, with other nations, the right to live and trade in that part of the Chinese Empire called Manchurla. Among other enterprises undertaken by the busy little brown men is that of making railroads. The Chinese do not want railroads owned and managed by Japanese. It is not long since Japan offended China by forcing her to pay for the seizure of a vessel that had been caught smuggling. The people of China undertook to punish their neighbor this and other offences by refusing to buy goods she had to sell or

to send their own products and manufactures to Canada, the United States and other countries by the Japanese steamers. Japan makes a coarse kind of cotton cloth of which the Chinese use a great deal. The market for this was almost ruined by the boycott and the big Japanese liners felt the loss of the freight. The Chinese were beginning to forget their old offence when the new trouble about the railroad made them as angry as ever and again they declare they will have no dealings with their neighbor. Japan is very badly off for money in these days and she will feel this loss of trade very much.

very much.

A number of gentlemen have been in Victoria for some weeks considering what is the best way to preserve, the valuable forests with which the greater part of British Columbia is still covered. Lumber must be cut and land cleared, but this can be done so as to preserve the forests for future use. In many other countries forests have been planted at great care and expense. There are parts of this province where, if the timber were destroyed, nothing else would grow. It is to tell the lumberman how best to carry on their business, to show the farmers the great work that forests do in preserving the rivers and streams and to tell the government what are the best laws to make in order to preserve the forests that the forestry commission is getting men who have studied the subject to give evidence before them.

the subject to give evidence before them.

Turkey and Greece are ready to quarrel about the island of Crete. This large island lies off the coast of Asia Minor. It is 160 miles long but hregular, varying from ten to thirty-five miles in width. It contains about 200,000 people. As you will see, Crete is smaller than Vancouver Island but contains many more people. Its history goes back a long, long time. More than a thousand years before the birth of Christ the people of Crete worshipped Jupiter and Saturn and many other of the gods of whom such stories are told. The great Greek poet by the Turks after a struggle lasting twenty-four years. But the people, most of whom are Greeks, were never satisfied with Turkish rule. For many years the great powers of Europe have had it under their protection. They have been forced to interfere to prevent the Turks from persecuting their Christian subjects. Now the people of Crete declare that they will become part of the kingdom of Greece. It appears Greece has given them encouragement and Turkey threatens to gow are with its neighbor and old enemy Greece. This the protecting powers, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France, will not allow if they can help it. They will force Crete to pull down the Greek Hag. But if Turkey and Greece are determined to go to war they will find some other excuse.

Unlike these European countries, the parts of the British Empire are

or Creete declare that they will become part of the kingdom of Greece it appears Greece has given them encouragement and Turkey threatens to go war with its neighbor and old enemy Greece. This the protecting powers, Great Britain. Russia, Italy and France, will not allow if they can help it. They will force Creete to pull down the Greece are determined to go to war they will find some other excuse.

Unlike these European countries, the parts of the British Empire are very widely separated. Cunada, Australia, New Zealand and South Arlen are self-governing colonies, each larger than the Mother Country and and south Arlen are self-governing colonies, each larger than the Mother Country and great a many and navy to defend the Empire. Already the conference has settled on Lord Kitchener will be at the head, and the Mother Country General French the Mother Country and many to defend the Empire. Already the conference has settled on Lord Kitchener will be at the head, and the Mother Country General French the Mother Country and many to defend the Empire. Already the conference has settled on Lord Kitchener will be at the head, and the same sort of training will be given to the men in the colonies as in the Mother Country General French the Mother Country General French the prophen of the server of the prophen of the server of the prophen of the server of the prophen of t

to make a great difference to the boys who are growing up. If there is to be an army, more men must be trained to take their places in it. And if Candal is to have a navy Canadian boys must learn to be sallors. But there is no fear that our lads will shirk their duty in the future any more than their forefathers have done in the past.

Even now Canadian soldiers are needed at home to protect the lives and property of our own people. Canada is the past in the

least they are as clean as they can be.

The happiest times for the children of Russia, perhaps, are the many feast days for these are always holidays. One that comes in the early summer is called "The Feast of the Forty Martyrs," and on that day every one eats queer little cakes in the form of birds, with currants for eyes. This is in memory of the legend which



The Little Folk of Russia



of whom our artist has drawn for us here, are very lovable little people. Full of quiet fun and merriment, they

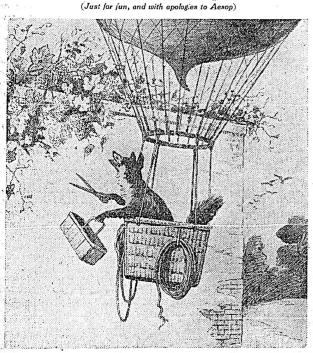
The boys and girls of Russia, some whom our artist has drawn for us here, are very lovable little people. Full of quiet fun and merrimeut, they can see a joke even if it be against themselves, and seldom quarrel. When they do they are ready to make it up again, and forget as well as forgive. If you meet them first out of doors in winter-time you might think them rather like small brown bears. For ski winter-time you might think them rather like small brown bears. For ski winter-time you might think them rather like small brown bears. For ski winter like small brown bears in the open air. The little girls are wrapped in furs, with warm, close-fitting hoods; the boys wear long, thick overconts with sealskin caps the overconts with sealskin caps the overconts with sealskin caps and girls have fur-lined boots and sometimes reach almost to their capes. If they went out insufficiently Full of "quiet fun and merriment, they can see a joke even if it be against themselves, and seldom quarrel. When they do they are ready to make it up again, and forget as well as forgive. If you meet them first out of doors in winter-time you might think them rather like small brown bears. For six months of the year it is winter in Russia, and the cold is so intense that many clothes, and those of the warm-Russia, and the cold is so intense that many clothes, and those of the warmest description, must always be worn in the open air. The little girls are wrapped in furs, with warm, close-fitting hoods; the boys wear long, thick overcoats with sealskin caps tied over their ears; and both boys and girls have fur-lined boots and sometimes reach almost to their knees. If they went out insufficiently clad their toes or fingers would be frost-bitten—or even, perhaps, their



well. Their picturesque gowns gaily colored kerchiefs, tied over heads and knotted under their s, are most becoming, and their le, patient faces are very pleasant



Old Fables Brought Up-to-Date



THE FOX AND THE GRAPES

The Old-Time Fable.

The Old-Time Fable.

A famished fox saw some clusters of ripe black grapes hanging from a trellised vine. He resorted to many wise tricks to 'get at them, but wearled himself in vain, for he could not reach them. At last he turned away, beguiling himself of his disappointment by saying, "The grapes are sour, and not rie as I thought."

Reale not things beyond

The Fable Brought up to Date. A cunning fox saw some clusters of grapes hanging from a trellised vine.

"Those grapes are sweet," thought they are a little high, I'm bound to have them."

Providing himself with a balloon that a careless aeronaut had left unhitched, and horrowin'g a basket and a pair of shears from a seeping gardner, he inflated the balloon at a nearby gas-house, and ascended into the air. He soon arrived at the vine, which he did not leave until he had plucked every grape. "There was not a sour grape on the vine," said Reynard.

Moral: Fly for those things beyond your reach—C. J. Budd, in Little Folks.

TALAVERA - July 27-28, 1809

From the London Times

Of all the battles of the Peninsular War, Talavera was-with the possible exception of Albuera—the most bitterly contested and the most bloody in proportion to the numbers engaged. It is probable that the stress on the combatants was even more intense at Talavera, and it is certain that the greater battle left on the British troops there p an impression of desperate uphill fighting, and of disaster barely avoided, as did the less. Albuera, terrible as were its losses, was but a sudden clash lasting for under two hours on a stormy May morning. Talavera was a longdrawn contest, when the army lay in line of battle for two days under a blazing July sun, with weary hours of starvation and sunstroke between its earlier episodes and the fierce final assault on the second afternoon. Of the diarists who described it, many speak of the time of waiting as no less trying than the moments of actual conflict.

Historians often write of Talavera as a without results, a useless waste of This is to misconceive its meaning en-In one sense it was the battle which settled the whole after-course of the Peninsular War. It was Sir Arthur Wellesley's first and last experiment in the way of cooperating on equal terms with a Spanish colleague and a Spanish army. Had his experiences been different in July, 1809, he would have fought out the rest of the war on anther scheme—with what results who can say? But the experiment was one that he was absolutely forced to make. Having chased Soult out of Portugal in May, he found himself with a free hand and an army flushed with victory and yearning for greater tri-It was little over 20,000 strong, but such a force (as he and every other Englishman then opined) might be enough to turn the course of the Peninsular struggle. The French had been thrown upon the defensive by the outbreak of the Austrian war, which cut off all their reinforcements and compelled the Emperor to order his marshals in Spain to mark time" until the pressing danger on the Danube was over. Like every one else, Wellesley undervalued the numbers of the contradicting the fallacious but plausible estimates of the strength of the enemy which were sent to him by his allies. ised him the co-operation of two-large and enthusiastic armies if he would consent to join them in a concentric march on Madrid. ure, the misconception of the situation which Those readers of The Times issues of 1809 will notice that public opinion in England believed that the French were few in numbers and disheartened in spirit. It was openly said that, if the least pressure were applied, they would evacuate Madrid and retire to take up a defensive position behind the Ebro. At the same time the strength and still more the efficiency of the Spanish armies of Estremadura and La Mancha were It was said that they would from Madrid, and that Great Britain would be shamed forever if Wellesley's army did not join them in the forward march. The extracts are full of such matter, and till the moment when the news that the British army had advanced from Portugal came to hand injurious comments on the supposed lethargy of its commanders were rife.

The Spanish Generals Wellesley know that he was making an experiment when he consented to join army of Cuesta in the march on Madrid. But experiments have to be made in war, and this one was well worth trying. If the Spanish generals were as capable as they were hopeful, if their troops were as eminent as they were patriotic, the numbers brought to bear upon the enemy ought to have sufficed for the task undertaken. By July 24, however, Wellesley was already a wiser and a sadder man. The Spanish colleague whom he had met was alpatriotic enough, and his courage was well proved, but his want of capacity was only equalled by his want of confidence in his ally. during the Talavera campaign attributed his irrational movements and his hopeless impracticability to a mere mixture of arrogance and stupidity. They were wrong: he had formed a theory that Wellesley was intriguing with the Junta in order to get the command over the Spanish armies transferred to himself, and his actions were really the result of jealousy and suspicion. This was why he refused to listen to any suggestion made to him, however reasonable, and invariably discovered reasons for taking some opposite course. Meanwhile there were grave reasons for believing that the co-operation of the other Spanish army, that of Venegas from La Mancha, was not being managed in the way that had been set-Cuesta was as jealous of Venegas as he was of Wellesley, and Venegas had plans of his own, to which he sacrificed the general welfare of the campaign. As further point, most important of all, remained to be discovered: What was the fighting value of the Spanish armies? Wellesley hoped for the 'Their troops are ill-clothed, but well armed; the officers seem to take pains with their discipline; some of the corps of infantry are certainly good, and the horses of the cavalry are in good condicion." But fighting value is only discovered on the field.

The incidents of the three days which preceded the 27th had been full of evil omens.

alone, despite of all the entreaties made to him to halt till the British army had collected food supplies for a few days. had promised to provide for Wellesley's commissariat arrangements, and had so managed affairs that it was already starving on halfrations: even so, there was not bread enough in its magazines to carry it forward for the 80 miles of road that lie between Talavera de la Reina and Madrid. Two days later the army of Estremadura had fallen back headlong upon Wellesley's camp, with the whole of the French troops that lay in New Castile in pur-Cuesta's untrustworthy colleague in command of the other Spanish army, that of La Mancha, had by persistent disobedience of orders allowed the Sebastiani to escape from his neighborhood unnoticed, though the one role that he had been told off to play was that of detaining this force in his front. The French commanders with whom the allies had to do. Victor. Jourdan, and Sebastiani, were none of them great generals, but they were high-spirited, fighting men, and when the advance of Wellesley and Cuesta had pronounced itself, their one thought had been to collect every available man and fight a pitched battle for the defence of Madrid. They would not even stop to allow of the arrival on the scene of Soulf, with the army evicted two months before from Portugal, who had written to say that he was concentrating at Salamanca, and would descend on to the rear of the Anglo-Spanish army via Plasencia on July 27. Having left Venegas utterly unopposed, and drawn out the last available man from the garrison of Madrid, the French had come down upon Cuesta with a force of 47,000 men, and driven him back in disorder upon his colleague; the state of disarray in which the Spanish army arrived at Talavera caused gloomy forebodings as to their conduct in the oncoming battle.

The Position of the Allies

For Wellesley had determined to fight, and had chosen his ground. The position was less well marked than most of those which he selected for his later battles. It is about three miles long from end to end; the southern flank of it was protected by the Tagus and the town of Talavera, with olive groves and enclosures set thickly around it. northern end was formed by a steep hill, the Cerro de Medellin; but between the town and the hill was a mile and a half of open level field, whose front was defined rather than covered by the Postina brook, a miserable runlet which had dried up under the summer sun into a series of stagnant pools. In this vulnerable part of the line the only obstacle opposed to work thrown up in front of a farm named the Pajar de Vergena, in which six British and six Spanish guns had been placed. But for half a mile on each side of the redoubt there was no obstacle, natural or artificial, opposed to the enemy. The Spanish army—about 28,000 6,000 horse-formed the right wing of the allied army; it was strongly posted in the town and in the walled gardens north of it, and only the battalions just to the right of British on the left held the Cerro de Medellin and the open ground to the south of it, as far as the redoubt. Wellesley had just over 20,000 men in line, of which 3,000 were cav alry. He and Cuesta, therefore, when joined outnumbered the 47,000 French by some 7,000 men-a sufficient balance to make victory sure if the whole allied army had been equal in efficiency.

The ruling mind in the French camp was the fierce and headstrong Marshal Victor, who persistently overruled both his nominal commander, King Joseph, and Marshal Jourdan, Joseph's cautious chief of the staff. tor had never met the British troops before. and was determined to strike hard against an enemy whom he despised. He was set upon bringing on a decisive battle, for if it were delayed Venegas and the army of La Mancha, who had no "containing force" whatever opposed to them, might seize Madrid within a few days. Hence came the haste and reckless fury of the French attack. Its opening was not discouraging to him; coming suddenly upon Mackenzie's British division, which was lying in observation at the farm of Casa de Salinas, three miles in front of Wellesley's chosen position, he turned it on both flanks with superior numbers and drove it back, in some disorder and with severe loss, into its place in the line. This skirmish happened in the early afternoon of the 27th; for the rest of the day the French columns were clearly visible, as they arrived in sucession and drew up in front of the allies. Their artillery pushed to the front and commenced a heavy fire, to cover the deployment of the army, while their cavalry felt the allied front closely. Then came the incident which was of all the events of those two days the one which impressed itself most strongly on Wellesley's Though the French advance was merely a demonstration, a Spanish brigade to the right of the central redoubt began firing wildly, and a moment later broke and fled to the rear, crying "Treason!" If the enemy had not been too far off to take advantage of this causeless panic, the most disastrous results might have followed. Fortunately, the troops to right and left kept steady. The gap in the line was filled up from the reserve, and no evil consequences followed. But the fugitives fled broadcast to the rear; some plundered

the British camp, and others did not stop till

brigade was with difficulty rallied. troops were the rawest battalions in Cuesta's army—but what could Wellesley expect next day, if any part of the allied force could so behave?

The Night Attack

Victor had hastily surveyed the hostile position as the dusk fell, and had made up his mind as to his tactics. The centre of the Anglo-Spanish line, in the open plain, was the weakest and most accessible part of the ground that he had to assail. But the Cerro Medellin, the steep, bald hill on its extreme left, was the key to the whole. If this were captured the entire line could be rolled up, from left to right, without difficulty. Talavera town, with its outer ring of walled gardens and olive groves, at the other end of the position, looked a much more formidable ob-The Marshal resolved to leave it severely alone. So, under cove of the dark, he drew out one of the three divisions of his corps, that of Ruffin, and at 9 o'clock ordered it to storm the Cerro. So great was his contempt for King Joseph that he does not appear to have thought it worth while to inorm his chief of his determination.

There followed the first of the three comwild melee in the night between troops which soon lost their bearings and got wildly intermixed. At the foot of the Cerro Wellesley's first line was formed by Lowe's brigade of the King's German Legion. Its outposts were badly placed, and an attack in the darkness had not been expected. Ruffin's columns ran right over the German brigade, which was sleeping in line of battle, rushed it to right and left, and took many prisoners. They then ascended the slope above, and the leading regiment actually crowned it before Richard Stewart's brigade of Hill's division, the garrison of the hill-top, was ready to meet them. But many of the French columns lost their way in the dark; some never came into action; and when Hill led on his two nearest battalions against those of the enemy who had reached the crest, he was able to cast them down by a supreme effort. The rest melted away as they saw the fiery line that marked the British front roll down the black hill side, and the assault had failed. It had cost each side about 400 men. E

The rest of the night was wakeful; it was supposed that this partial attack was but the prelude to a general advance on the part of the French, and the whole allied army stood Several times heavy firing was opened from one point or another, but it was at imaginary enemies, for Victor had learnt his lesson, and did not stir again. at dawn it was clear that the real battle was at hand: on all sides the French had drawn foot of the Cerro de Medellin one heavy column of nine battalions was already on the A formidable line of batteries crowned the Cerro de Cascajal, a lower ridge which faced the Cerro de Medellin from the other side of the Postina brook. The second phase of the action was about to begin: both King oseph and Marshal Jourdan were doubtful about the policy of risking a general action. but Victor had taken the initiative out of their hands by placing his corps so close to the British line that it could not easily be withdrawn without an engagement. He told them that he asked no more than that, when his own divisions had carried the key to the enemy's position, they should strike in on his left with the rest of the army. Jourdan says in his memoirs that if the King had refused Victor leave to advance, he and his chief of the staff would have been delated to Napoleon as cowards by the excited marshal.

The Second Day's Fighting

At 5 in the morning Victor flung the nine battalions of Ruffin's division at the Cerro for the second time, telling them that they were given the opportunity of repairing the shame of their repulse on the previous night. But he had misjudged his enemy; what had been possible in the dark was impossible in the daylight, when the British could see their assailments which were typical of the Peninsular War-an assault by columns on a well-ordered line-with its inevitable result. Hill allowed the French division to ascend the slope for some distance, and then bade his six battalions advance and open fire. The first volley brought the enemy to a standstill and swept away his whole front rank. The second made the columns stagger and reel. A bayonet charge cast them down the slope with a loss of 1,200 men, about a fourth of their strength. The second combat was over.

But the third and the most formidable assault was yet to come. Hitherto there had been only two partial attacks; in the next phase the whole French army flung itself upon the entire front of the British line. The fiery Victor had battled down the opposition of Joseph and Jourdan for a second time. The fault hitherto had been, he said, that he had been left unsupported; if the King would send Sebastiani and the 4th Corps against the allied centre, he would use his own three divisions not only against the front of the all-important Cerro, but also to turn it by the velley on its left. If such an attack did not succeed "il fraudrait renoncer a faire la guerre." The Spanish army in the olive groves about Talavera was left unobserved save by a single cavalry regiment of 2,500 sabres. Thirty-five thousand men were flung against Wellington's

allied army.

The whole morning passed away as the French columns were shifting their positions, but long ere the infantry attack began a fearful artillery fire was opened against the Brit-All the diarists who tell of the battle describe this part of the day as its most trying time. The allied artillery was absolutely outnumbered and mastered; the infantry had the Cerro, or the open ground south of it, unable to fire a shot, since no enemy was within musket range, yet suffering heavy losses. The sun was blazing overhead; the troops had been awake all night, and had received no rations in the morning. It was 2 o'clock before the general advance came, and when it did develop it was felt to be almost a relief after the intolerable waiting. This time all the French infantry save three brigades were sent forward: Sabastiani's two divisions attacked the southern and Victor's three divisions the northern section of the British front. On the extreme right Leval's German division came against Campbell's two brigades in and about the redoubt at the Pajar Vergara. Here the attack never made any headway: the enemy, advancing through vines and scattered olive groves, reached the front in a confused mass, faltered when the fire of the British line began, and was twice re-pulsed with heavy loss. Finally, the German division quitted the field in disorder, leaving nearly all its artillery-17 guns-behind it. Some of these were captured by a Spanish cavalry regiment which made a handsome charge on the enemy's flank in the crisis of the at-

Here the divisions of Sebastiani and Lapisse assailed the British first division, that of Sherbrooke, with a numerical superiority of about 16,000 to 6,000. Yet the first clash was favorable to the smaller force: the ground was open and level, the fire of the line could play with full effect upon the gross masses that surged up against it. After a long exchange of musketry the French front broke and began to fall back. Wellesley's troops had not yet fully learnt the steadiness that was to be their glory in later campaigns. When the enemy wavered Sherbrooke's division not only charged and drove them over the Posbrook, but pursued them wildly into the plain beyond, entirely without orders, and contrary to their chief's desire. Some of the advancing battalions outstripped others, great, gaps appeared in the line, and suddenly the French reserves came down to the rescue of their routed front line. The result was inevitable: Sherbrooke's three brigades were hurled in disorder back across the stream and on to their old position. This was the crisis of the battle: Wellesley had hardly any reserves, and though he used every available man, the route was only just repaired. The main stress fell on Mackenzie's brigade of the third division, which received in line the atthem by more than three to one, and turned them back after a fusious musketry duel which cost the three battalians engaged (the 2-24th, 31st, 1-45th) 600 men out of 2,000 in the field. Further to the left the advance of Lapisse's division was stayed by a flank attack made by the 1-48th, a battalion which Wellesley brought down in haste from the Cerro de Medellin. When Sabastiani's columns broke up. Lapisse's regiments followed suit. They half an hour, and had no heart to hold on when their comrades to the left gave way. The battle was saved, but at fearful expense of life of the day should go to the four battalions whose numbers have just been cited; it was they who struck the decisive stroke. Yet Wellesley made no mention of Mackenzie's brigade in his despatch—its commander had been killed, no formal report of its doings had been sent in, and they were unaccountably ignored. The real danger was over, yet one more

episode of the battle had still to come. On had directed Ruffin's rallied division and a brigade of Villatte's to turn the Cerro de Medellin by a circular march, and so outflank the extreme left of Wellesley's position. The movement was made a little too late to synchronize with the main fight in the centre, and the fighting began just after the attack on the centre had failed. The advancing colunins found themselves heavily cannonaded by the British guns on the Cerro de Medellin, and faced by Wellesley's flank guard of two brigades of British cavalry. To support these there came up a little later one division of Spanish infantry and one of Spanish cavalry lent by Cuesta. But these succors were little used; the fight in this quarter was settled by a wild and bloody cavalry charge-a Balaclava in miniature. Wellesley ordered Anson's cavalry brigade—the 23rd Light Dragoons and the 1st Hussars of the King's German Legion -to attack the advancing column. They advanced, but were thrown into disorder by a hidden ravine which lay across their path. Nevertheless, while the Hussars charged one French square and were repulsed, the Dragoons, after failing to break another, swept furiously through the French intervals, cut through two lines of cavalry in support, and carried disorder to the rear of the hostile wing.
They were surrounded and cut to pieces—
nearly half the regiment perished. But they

had stopped the attack for a precious half-hour, and when Ruffin heard that the divisions further down the line had been beaten, he halted and retired.

Victor would gladly have attacked once more; he was literally foaming with rage. But this time King Joseph refused to be over-ruled. He had lost over 7,000 men; there were only three intact infantry brigades remaining, and he refused to risk them in a last attack. But the retreat of the army was covered by a furious cannonade, which brought about a grastly incident long remembered by those who saw the close of this bloody day. A large area of long dry grass on the slope below the Cerro de Medellin took fire, from smouldering wadding fanned by the wind, and as the wounded of both sides lay thick among it, many were scorched or smothered to death by the short but fierce conflagration that ran along the hillside.

So ended the day. It was not a very en couraging one for Wellesley: he was victorious, but at fearful cost—of his 20,000 men no fewer than 5,300 were killed, wounded, or The troops had fought gloriously, yet the battle had nearly been lost, and that because no adequate support had been given by the allied army—far outnumbering Wellesley's own-which lay beside him in line of battle. Twenty-five thousand Spaniards had not fired a shot; they had been "contained" all day by 2,500 French dragoons. And the reason for their immobility was simply that Cuesta could not trust his raw troops in the open; if he had tried to disentangle them from the olive groves in which they stuck they would have fallen into disorder. Wellesley realized precisely the situation, and he swore that he would never again give battle with a Spanish colleague in equal command at his side, nor subordinate his movements to the needs of Spanish strategy. The war for the next two years meant for him the defence of Portugal; as far as he was concerned the Spaniards must shift for themselves. It was a hard resolve, but a most justifiable one.

CHINESE SUPERSTITION

The Chinese are invariably courteous and considerate if you take them the right way. Superstition, of course, is deeply engrafted in their natures, and a kind of kismet policy, after the manner of the Turks, takes posses sion of them, so that whatever is going to hapen will happen, and there the matter ends.

Battling against fate for a Chinaman is sheer waste of time, and he simply bows his head to the inevitable. Take, for says the Shanghai Mercury, the strict attention, or rather the devotion, that is paid to feng-shui on the Yangtze. Feng-shui is the superstition that determines good site or locality, and if a town on the Yangtze has not a good feng-shui trade will not come to it, and will be ruined.

A town named Pei-Shih had its pagoda in the wrong place not far enough down the river. The result was that all traffic which should have come to it was swept past, and Pei-Shih was left out in the cold. All the talk in the world would not convince the Pei-Shih folk that the depression could arise from any they pulled the pagoda down and built another one in the supposed right spot. So far prosperity has not returned to Pei-Shih, lough the inhabitants live in hope.

The city of Wanshien, on the other hand, has a perfect feng-shui, two fine pagodas, one thousand feet high, below the town, while Wanshien itself is very prosperous. The fact that Wanshien is situated in a most fertile valley where wheat, barley and flourish abundantly, while Pei-Shih is barren and miserable, does not concern the inhabitants of these places so much as the feng-shui site. This absurd idea in the Chinese mind is only one of thousands like it.

WOULD BE AN IMPROVEMENT

During a big Presbyterian convention in 1865 a rhetorical Scotsman from Ohio got gled humor and sarcasm. In the course of it; says the Rev. Galusha Anderson, in a book entitled "A Border City During the Civil War," he made this remark about his own eloquence:

The speech of the brother from this city brought to my mind an experience of my schooldays. I wrote an oration and handed it to my teacher for correction.

When he had examined it he called me to

him, and said: Taylor, if you would only pluck a few

feathers from the wings of your imagination and stick them into the tail of your judgment, you would write a good deal better."

IT WAS A BLESSING

An English gentleman went to Killin for week's fishing on Loch Tay. He was very unlucky, having got nothing for the first five days. Of course, his hotel bill and the fact that he had a boatman to pay made his fishing rather expensive. On the last day, however, he killed a nice salmon. "Hamish," said the gentleman to the boatman, "do you know that fish has cost me about £20?" to the expense.) "Aweel, sir," quote Hamish, "A' things are mixed wi' mercy; it's a heaven's blessing ye didna catch any mair."